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WITH

NEW TERMS

CHINESE AND ENGLISH TEXTS

BY

EVAN MORGAN

SHANGHAI
KELLY AND WALSH
1922

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ON THE
CHINESE LANGUAGE

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INTRODUCTION

There are some admirable collections of sentences in existence for the old Mandarin, and the present collection is not intended as a substitute for these. They are rather offered as a supplement to such; as an addition, to supply the need for the expression of new ideas and new words. For the language is full of such innovations. Words and thoughts have been steadily creeping into the language, and, the present collection of sentences is intended as a record of the most important of these.

The work is not meant for beginners but for more advanced students. The author has been interested in such a subject, and what he has felt to be useful to himself, he thinks may likewise be useful to other students of the language. The collection of sentences has gradually grown to a respectable size, enough to make a book to offer to the public. It is now published in the full hope that students will find it a help.

The sentences have been divided under eleven heads, which cover the most important branches of life. Each sentence contains at least one new phrase, or some new thought or metaphor. This, however, does not imply that there is no repetition of new phrases. Some are often repeated,—but generally in a different connection and in a varying phase of expression. The repetition, too, will help to impress the words on the memory and fix them on the

mind. The author is confident the sentences will extend the speaker's vocabulary, and help him to a greater facility in the expression of the new thought and speech. The language has been enriched not only by new words, but also by new similes and metaphors, such as, "The flower of freedom"; "Golden sign"; "Guiding star"; and so on.

Not many purely technical and scientific words have been introduced. Such are not within the scope of this little book. It is limited to words in general use and does not contain medical and such terms.

It will be a profitable pastime to consider, and compare with other languages, how the new terms have been coined in China. For instance, the word *privilege*. In English this has been made up of the component parts *Privus*, *private* and *lex*, *law*. The Chinese on the other hand, have seen fit to make it up of *ch'üan* (權) and *li* (利 or 力). So to them privilege is an advantage gained by power and influence. The English implies that the position has been legalized. But the Chinese look on it as something illegal and gained by force. Thus at once we are introduced to an interesting historical reference. The English indicates that those who gained privilege were the influential members of society, having the law and the creation of words at their command. But the Chinese word was created in far different times, and, under the influence of new ideas of democratic times. Thus at once we have epochs of history written in the words themselves. The inquisitive student will seek out other words for similarly interesting comparisons.

The question of giving the romanizations of the Chinese sentences has been duly considered. Owing to the difficulty of spacing, and other reasons, it has been decided not to do so.

Many of the sentences that appear under one heading might with equal propriety be placed under another. In a sense, this was unavoidable from the identity of the subject matter.

Some phrases that are old appear marked as new, such as *Hsueh Sheng* (學生). The reason is that such words have come to have a new importance. The scholars in the schools have a significance in politics to-day, which they did not have in former times. Likewise with regard to whole sentences. New terms are underlined.

COLLOQUIAL SENTENCES

WITH

NEW TERMS

CHINESE AND ENGLISH TEXTS

DEALING WITH

I.—ECONOMICS

VI.—PHILOSOPHY

II.—EDUCATION

VII.—POLITICS

III.—GENERALITY

VIII.—RELIGION

IV.—HISTORY

IX.—SCIENCE

V.—LABOUR

X.—SOCIETY

XI.—TRADE

經 濟



- 1 生產方法論
- 2 生產的組織
- 3 歷史派經濟學家表示實業發展的程序

- 4 最盛行於中世紀的第一期
- 5 每羣各自獨立
- 6 在羅馬時代的服役人法律上承認為家屬之一

- 7 家事經濟不可與家庭經濟相混

- 8 工場經濟時代
- 9 機器工作時代
- 10 有一種特別產業主人稱他為股東

- 11 營業的成立內容最是繁雜

- 12 公司發起人
- 13 經紀人
- 14 保險人
- 15 總要從積極一方面找出救濟方法才好

- 16 日本的經濟政策
- 17 因銀行限止放款經濟界大起恐慌

I.—ECONOMICS



1. A critique on methods of production.
2. The organization of production.
3. The Historical School of economics shows the stages of industrial expansion.
4. Most thriving during the first cycle of the Middle Ages
5. Each community was independent.
6. Servants were legally recognized as a part of the family in Roman times.
7. The period of the family economy must not be confused with that of domestic economy.
8. The economic age of the workshop.
9. The age of the factory system.
10. There is a special kind of producer who is called the stockholder.
11. The establishment of the internal economy of business is most intricate.
12. The company promoter.
13. A broker.
14. The underwriter.
15. The supreme need is to find in a positive way a method of financial safety.
16. Japanese financial policy.
17. A great apprehension has overtaken the financial world, because the banks have put a limit on loans.

- 18 不得不向外國工廠要求取消已經訂的合同
- 19 同時出口業也大受影響
- 20 所取政策適與潮流相反
- 21 日本工業界都受煤業主人的支配
- 22 煤價既貴，運輸率又高
- 23 買進洋貨之多，已經超過需要額
- 24 考日本經濟界所以有目今亂狀
- 25 棉市受日棉影響
- 26 國內生產又高，需要又少
- 27 改良紡織法
- 28 改良染色法
- 29 就機器運轉的速度做標準
- 30 不問社會實際的需要如何
- 31 有了機器代去人工的技能
- 32 於是工人自身的競爭也就非常劇烈
- 33 資本家便利用這些失業的人來壓迫現在作工的人
- 34 不敢有甚麼要求

18. A demand cannot but be made on foreign factories to cancel the contracts already made.
19. At the same time, the export trade was much affected.
20. The policy adopted was in direct opposition to the current of thought.
21. The Japanese industrial world is under the thumb of the coal owners.
22. The price of coal is already dear and the transit expenses are also high.
23. The surplus of imported foreign goods is more than the quantity demanded.
24. An investigation of Japanese economics as to why the country had come to the present anarchy.
25. The cotton market shows the influence of Japanese cotton.
26. The country's internal production is great, and the demand small.
27. To reform spinning methods.
28. To reform the dyeing methods.
29. The standard was taken from the speed of the machine's revolution.
30. Without asking the conditions of the practical needs of society.
31. Machines there are that have been substituted for men's skill.
32. Whereupon, also the personal struggle of the workmen became exceptionally violent.
33. Employers of labour consequently take advantage of those who have lost their jobs to the compulsion of the present workmen.
34. They dare not have any demands.

- 35 就是資本家生產制最毒的地方
- 36 近百五十年歐洲工業革命
- 37 因為蒸氣機增加商業經濟的活動
- 38 因為需要的原故又發明電報無線電等等
- 39 近又有用石油作燃燒原料的
- 40 都說中國的經濟進化不必抄歐洲資本制度的舊文章
- 41 銀行所最恐怖的，是亂七八糟濫發紙幣
- 42 現在上海的銀行借款給同業，叫做拆票，是沒有抵押品的借款
- 43 沒有真正中央銀行
- 44 可以在中央銀行，重貼現變成現洋
- 45 因信用票據能夠變為現金
- 46 但信用能造現金，決不能造資本
- 47 濫做放款，那就非常危險
- 48 可以憑支票提取、支票可以當現金用
- 49 沒有資本就沒有信用
- 50 沒有信用就沒有現金了
- 51 資本二字與現金二字互用
- 52 現金視同資本，所以說信用可以造資本，

35. That is the most obnoxious point in the capitalists' system of production.
36. The revolution in European industries during the last one hundred and fifty years.
37. Because steam machinery has increased the activity of trade and economics.
38. Since necessity, in turn, produced such things as the telegraph and the wireless.
39. Now also we have the use of petroleum as an article of fuel.
40. All say that China's economics and civilization have no need of copying the old style of European standards.
41. What the banks are most afraid of is the wild and lavish issue of paper money.
42. At present, Shanghai Banks lend to like institutions ; which are called discount bills ; loans which are without securities.
43. There is no proper Central Bank.
44. These may be changed at heavy discount for ready money at the Central Bank.
45. Because bills of credit can be changed into ready money.
46. Though credit can create ready money it cannot create capital.
47. A lavish issue of loans is an exceptional danger.
48. Can be drawn out by cheque : cheques take the place of ready money.
49. Where there is no capital there is no credit.
50. Where there is no credit there is no ready money.
51. Capital and ready money are two interchangeable terms.
52. Ready money being looked on as capital, gives rise to the saying, "Credit can create capital."

- 53 經濟上的恐慌
- 54 銀行是各種營業的中心機關
- 55 銀行四週的各種正常營業
- 56 那句話的理由很充足
- 57 照中國的習慣，是不當場付錢的
- 58 但這不過是時間的問題，叫做時間信用
- 59 有信用就有時間
- 60 故信用有時間以爲要素但不能製造資本
- 61 但如果說開發實業非資本主義不可，集中資本非資本家不可
- 62 做一個祈受洗禮的資本主義者
- 63 我們不要迷惑在資本主義的名詞上
- 64 照經濟學上講起來
- 65 所以他們主張資本的社會
- 66 顯然分爲資本和勞動兩大階級
- 67 發生階級爭鬥
- 68 中國要製造勞動階級
- 69 雙方的手段雖有不同，結果無異
- 70 因爲中國人的智識太幼稚
- 71 時間上是否容我們漸進
- 72 贊成資本主義，製造階級爭鬥

53. Economical agitations.
54. Banks are the central organs of all trades.
55. Banks embrace every kind of legitimate trade.
56. The *raison d'être* of that sentence is ample.
57. According to Chinese custom immediate cash payment is not made.
58. This after all is only a question of time, and known as temporary confidence.
59. Where there is reliability there is credit.
60. Therefore time is an important factor in credit, nevertheless it cannot create capital.
61. Nevertheless, it is said that industries cannot be operated without capitalists, since capital cannot be accumulated without them.
62. Let us pray for a baptized capitalism.
63. Don't let us be led astray by the mere name of capitalism.
64. To explain the matter according to the teaching of economics.
65. Therefore they support a Capitalist Society.
66. Evidently dividing (them) into the two great classes of capital and labour.
67. Give rise to class war.
68. China must create a labour class.
69. Though both methods are unlike, yet in results they are not dissimilar.
70. Because the knowledge of the Chinese people is too infantile.
71. Whether time will permit us to advance slowly.
72. The seconding of capitalism and the creation of class war.

教 育

- 1 全國省教育會聯合會現在正在上海開會
- 2 聽說各省代表所提出的議案裏頭有兩個議案的內容如下
- 3 主張國民學校一二年級不教注音字母
- 4 主張拿京音京語做國音國語標準
- 5 這兩個主張實在是國語教育上最需要的兩大改革
- 6 一個是打破注音字母的迷信
- 7 一個是確定國音國語的實際
- 8 這種大體的主張，可以斷定是很合於學理的
- 9 會場討論覺得贊成這種主張的趨勢也很明瞭
- 10 可見現在改革的機，已經動了

II.—EDUCATION



1. The National General Conference of Provincial Educational Associations is now opening its session in Shanghai.
2. I have heard that amongst the subjects introduced by the provincial representatives there are included two, the contents of which are as under:
3. To advocate that in the schools of the Republic the scholars should not be taught phonetics in the first and second year's classes.
4. To advocate that the pronunciation and idiom of the capital be the standards for the country.
5. These two propositions are really two most essential reforms needed in the teaching of the national language.
6. One good will be the dissipation of the superstition concerning phonetics.
7. Another good will be the fixing of the national sounds and language decisively.
8. Such comprehensive counsel, it is very certain, is most consonant with educational principles.
9. It is also quite evident that the tendency of the debate in the conference is going in favour of such suggestion.
10. It is now evident that the impulse toward reform has already been set in motion.

- 11 祇要有像全國教育會聯合會，這種的團體來正式提出
- 12 我極希望這兩個議案通過
- 13 所以把這兩種的主張用教育的眼光去做一個說明
- 14 字母拼音是一種分析的方法
- 15 用成人的眼光看來似乎很好
- 16 我們曉得國民一二年級的兒童年齡還小
- 17 他們的心理很不容易學這種分析的論理的東西
- 18 簡直把已經排成的字囿圖的叫兒童認識
- 19 國民一二年級兒童直接看漢字讀音的能力實在是很大的
- 20 但是拼音國文到底能否通行是個首要問題
- 21 況且現在強迫教育沒有普及
- 22 是很不合教育原理的
- 23 現在的注音字母從形聲兩方面看都有很大的缺點
- 24 況且現在國語教授也不過是在最初試驗時代
- 25 主動改正的人，應該就是實施教育的人
- 26 民主國的法令是要合乎人民的需要的

11. It is now only necessary that some organization, like the national conference of education, take the matter up formally.
12. I fully hope that these two propositions will pass.
13. Therefore I am going to make a clear exposition of these two propositions, from the educational point of view.
14. Spelling is the analytical method.
15. It seems an excellent way looked at with an adult's vision.
16. We understand that the children in the first and second year's forms in the Republic's schools are still young.
17. It will not be at all an easy matter for their minds to learn the theoretical analysis of such a thing.
18. Indirectly it will lead the children to recognize integrally the words already formed.
19. The children of the Republic, in the first and second standards, have great power of recognizing Chinese characters directly.
20. Nevertheless it is a question of first importance, whether or no, the spelling form will be finally accepted generally.
21. Moreover compulsory education is not universal.
22. It is very inconsistent with the principle of education.
23. The present phonetic character looked at from the two points of shape and sound have two serious defects.
24. Besides the present stage of teaching the national language is at the very early experimental period.
25. The working spirits in reform should be themselves practical educationists.
26. The decrees of a democracy should be in harmony with the needs of the people.

- 27 我們教育界上儘管照合理的方法去做
- 28 我們對於注音字母的法令，也何必機械的服從呢
- 29 從國語不統一的困難上看
- 30 所以統一國語的事，是求全國的都能說一種能完全互相懂得的口語
- 31 所以由事實上看來中國的語言早已由單音語變爲複音語
- 32 推論到中國語言的進化
- 33 一方面見得國音的自身上確有令人懷疑之點
- 34 全然憑客觀的觀察
- 35 容或有人說從這種趨勢上南北各省漸漸的接近
- 36 把古代的字母規定現代的音素
- 37 不知道言語文字是社會上適用的一種交通器具
- 38 現在國音國語原來還沒有明定的一個標準
- 39 現在還有會員絕對的不承認
- 40 并且當時不過根據前清欽定的音韻闡微這一本書

27. We in the educational world should act wholly according to principle.
28. Why should we follow the decree regarding phonetics in a blind, mechanical way.
29. Looked at from the difficulty of want of uniformity in the national language.
30. The work of unifying the national language, therefore, is to seek that the whole country shall speak a language, the pronunciation of which shall be altogether mutually intelligible.
31. Therefore, looked at from the practical side, Chinese speech long ago passed from the simple to the complex state of language.
32. To determine the future progress in Chinese speech.
33. In one respect, to look at the sounds themselves is quite enough to raise misgivings.
34. It wholly rests on the observation (view) of others.
35. Perhaps there are those who say, that, by following this tendency, every province north and south would gradually come into closer relationship.
36. The radicals of ancient times can be made to determine the sound element of the present time.
37. Not knowing that speech and language form one class of instruments convenient to social intercourse.
38. At present the national sound and speech have not yet been given a clearly defined standard.
39. There are still members who absolutely refuse it recognition.
40. Moreover, at the time they only depended on one work, the Imperial Yin Yün Tan Wei, of the previous Ch'ing dynasty.

- 41 但是這個普通話的名稱所指的東西不能確定的
- 42 甲的普通話和乙的普通話是不同的
- 43 這個混合的普通話既經不能做標準
- 44 純粹的方言究竟用那一種呢
- 45 從語言性質上看
- 46 那麼既沒有包羅不全的毛病又沒有呆板不能運用的困難
- 47 語言這個東西，是一個有機體
- 48 從語言的教授法上看
- 49 大概人的發音機關的形態組織相同
- 50 是有很純粹很正確的目標的
- 51 這兩派能够諒解和容納，是很好的
- 52 就好像政客式的地盤經營
- 53 你們要曉得動機錯了
- 54 經濟思想之要素，一種是靜的一種是動的
- 55 本爲求解釋物理現象便利起見
- 56 上海美術界的解剖
- 57 上海同志的活動變化
- 58 他們投身美術界
- 59 王君硬要做這種奴隸式的崇拜

41. Yet what this term, universal language, points to can't be securely determined.
42. Because A's universal language is not the same as B's.
43. Since this fusion of a universal language is not to be taken as a standard.
44. Which kind shall be used as a pure unadulterated speech.
45. Considered from the nature of language.
46. Being thus wholly without any flaw, and moreover being free from foolish shortcomings, there can be no difficulty in its propagation.
47. This language business is an organic body.
48. Considered from the method of teaching language.
49. Generally speaking, the organ for giving sound is constructed in the same form in (all) men.
50. It is a most pure and single-minded aim.
51. These two schools are quite able to understand and tolerate each other; which is a very good thing.
52. It is just similar to the politician's business of improving his position.
53. You should understand that the motive is wrong.
54. The essential factors of economic thought are, one static, one dynamic.
55. Foremost, there must be sought an explanation of the view of the advantages of the mechanical phenomena.
56. The interpretation of the Shanghai artistic world.
57. The mobile activities of similarly minded Shanghai people.
58. They have given themselves to the art world.
59. Mr. Wang must have such a slavish worship.

60 王君常常說中國是個學術界落伍的國家

61 所以志願要做一個中國科學運動的先鋒

62 怎樣叫沾染習氣呢

63 應當有個分別的觀察

64 根據自己主觀的見解，去批評別人的議論

65 嚴格說來

66 因為主觀的批評若要真有價值

67 自己是個大學問家大思想家

68 確有立在社會潮流前面的見地

69 稍有常識的人都能知道

70 教育的範圍，與人民進步同時進行

71 工商業進步的情形，和實行的教育有關係

72 百年前的教育，是為少數人

73 這少數就是貴族，或有資本的子弟

74 不但影響教育的範圍

75 並且影響社會的性質

76 歐洲人也有這點心理

77 所以歐洲的學者總歡喜學一點希臘文或拉丁文

78 我們要知道教育的注重點

79 因為文字不過是思想的符號

80 大凡同樣的因，必定生出同樣的果

60. Mr. Wang constantly affirms that China is a country of decayed scholasticism.
61. Therefore he purposes to be the precursor in a propaganda of science.
62. What is it that is meant by contraction of habit?
63. There should be a differentiation in observation.
64. To rely on one's own subjective convictions so as to criticize the opinions of other men.
65. Strictly speaking.
66. Because subjective criticism, if correct, has value.
67. Yourself being a great scholar and thinker.
68. Truly stand in a conspicuous place in the forefront of society's tide and flow of events.
69. Even all those with little experience know.
70. The educational sphere progresses *pari passu* with the people's advance.
71. Progress in labour and trade conditions is connected with practical education.
72. Education a hundred years ago was only for the few.
73. This minority was composed of the children of the nobility and the wealthy.
74. This not only governed the sphere of education.
75. It further indicated the nature of society.
76. Europeans also had this mind somewhat.
77. Therefore European scholars, too, took delight in learning a little Greek or Latin.
78. We must recognize the important point of education.
79. Because words are only a symbol of thought.
80. As a rule all things that have the same cause must of necessity have the same result.

- 81 但是不加一點觀察的力量
- 82 即使人得最快樂最幸福的生活
- 83 現在教育的目的就是要破除階級制
- 84 在各國文化運動時都有這種現象
- 85 現在說教育的實際應用
- 86 但是這觀察祇是局外人的態度
- 87 學校體育的重要，不特爲康健起見
- 88 並維持五所教員講習社
- 89 是爲開辦二十五個的師範學校的用費
- 90 照所得之利用，去比較這統計的條款國家津貼的男中學
- 91 近百餘年來浙江的文化和學術常在中國占了優勝
- 92 須知注音字母不過占國語全部六分之一若就國語的全部內
容說
- 93 所以可稱爲音素
- 94 是從反切，改良的一套工具
- 95 現在不過把他改頭換面，大都課程不完全
- 96 不能代表國語，這是什麼理由呢

81. Yet if no power of observation is introduced.
82. Let people have a life of great joy and happiness.
83. The present aim of education is to break down the régime of classes.
84. There are such phenomena in every country, during times of cultural advance.
85. To speak now of the practical use of education.
86. But the observation is only that of the view of foreigners.
87. The importance of physical education in schools should not be looked at from the view of health mostly.
88. As well as the maintenance of five training centers for teachers.
89. This provides the expenses for the opening of twenty-five Normal Colleges.
90. To compare the scheme as a whole with the advantages already gained by Government scholarships for male colleges.
91. The culture and educational practices of Chihkiang, for the last hundred years, have gained constant successes in China.
92. It should be remembered that phonetics cover but a sixth of the national language. If the total contents of the national language be in question.
93. Therefore it can be termed the sound element.
94. A set of improved instruments is got from the "Fan Ch'ieh."
95. To only alter its outward form at present will most likely give an imperfect course.
96. What is the cause for the inability to represent the national speech?

- 97 乃是用作一種含有哲理的抽象名詞了
- 98 完全是吳先生的私產，拿做讀音統一會的公產
- 99 有幾個要提出抗議
- 100 文明國會議的議長
- 101 議長是沒有發言權
- 102 大起恐慌，發生反動力
- 103 那麼吳先生最後的勝利，是名利雙收
- 104 國會是普通議事機關
- 105 畢竟不用正式提案，僅僅表發意見於會員由他自動
- 106 不過假設的一種現身說法
- 107 所以疑惑他有根本上的改造，因此引爲同調
- 108 腔調的問題
- 109 此不合法的手續尙未經過
- 110 凡屬新出版物無不竭力推銷
- 111 那時還沒有新文化內面的寄生蟲
- 112 來掛起新文化運動的金字招牌
- 113 作投機的事業
- 114 傳播新思潮
- 115 介紹新文化

97. It is that abstruse phrases, smelling of philosophy, have been selected. Looking at the results of the first successes of the democracy (will convince you).
98. The private property of Mr. Wu has been used to capitalize the association for unifying the sound.
99. There are five points which should be said in opposition.
100. The chairman of the national culture debating society.
101. The chairman of the conference has no power of speech.
102. The rise of deep apprehension created a reaction.
103. So Mr. Wu's final triumph received both glory and profit.
104. Parliament is an organ for discussing affairs generally.
105. In the end, there is no need for a formal motion, only let an expression of view be made to the members who will act of their own will.
106. First let us imagine a case of one's self personally setting up an example.
107. Since he has, as I think, a radical reconstruction I therefore look on him as a colleague.
108. The question of accent.
109. This illicit manceuvre I have not experienced before.
110. Every new publication will be distributed with every effort.
111. At that time there were no parasites of the new civilization.
112. They hang up the golden sign of the propaganda of the new culture.
113. To open a gambling business.
114. To sow the seeds of the new tide of thought.
115. The introduction of the new culture.

- 116 還不曾有系統的歸納的研究
- 117 總沒有認清論點
- 118 還要請把這問題，作具體的討論
- 119 所以由事實上看來，中國的語言早已由單音語變爲複音語
- 120 謀一個完善的解決
- 121 一方面見出國音的自身上，確有令人懷疑之點
- 122 容或有人說從這種趨勢上
- 123 不知道天演的公例，都是由純之雜，決沒有由雜之純的道理
- 124 歸納論派
- 125 他的劣點自然沒有
- 126 雖然不比正式開討論會，所討論的有頭緒成系統
- 127 大家隨手拿一枝鉛筆在紙片上寫了
- 128 拼法須用歸納的練習成了固定的習慣
- 129 引起推理的作用以歸納的本能代替分析的方法
- 130 這是不可掩的事實
- 131 都是無系統的，片面的，零碎的，便無甚價值了
- 132 最好不過的，是責成各省區裏的師範學區，擔任這宗事體
- 133 我們有意志，有理性
- 134 意志的表現，就是行爲

116. There is yet no system of inductive investigation.
117. The point of debate is not clearly recognized.
118. I must still ask for a concrete discussion of the topic.
119. Therefore as a matter of fact, Chinese speech early changed from being a homogeneous language into a heterogeneous language.
120. Planning for an explicit decision.
121. In one respect, a consideration of the sounds themselves truly raises doubts.
122. Possibly men may argue from this tendency.
123. Forgetting that the laws of evolution proceed from the simple to the complex, never from the complex to the simple.
124. The inductive school.
125. There are naturally no other flaws.
126. Although it does not bear comparison with a formal session of debate, what has been debated contains the clue for making a system.
127. All write easily with a lead pencil on slips of paper.
128. The method of spelling them must proceed from the inductive exercises to form a stabilized habit.
129. To apply the process of a posterior reasoning by instinctive induction as a substitute for the analytic method.
130. This is a fact that can't be hidden.
131. All is a piecemeal kind of system, without much value.
132. Only, the best way is, that the responsibility of carrying out this matter be on the normal school areas of each provincial area.
133. We have will power and reason.
134. The manifestation of will is action.

- 135 理性的表示，就是知識
- 136 感覺的表示，就是愉快
- 137 考察他的性質，生理，就知培植應用什麼方法
- 138 譬如音樂，在美學上佔很高尙的位置
- 139 美學是心理上的作用，是直觀的是極簡單的
- 140 微生蟲和不潔的東西一同進去
- 141 所以鼻流黏液，未必常常是寒冷底記號不過是鼻管盡職底表現
- 142 佔空間的位置，是可用眼看見的
- 143 佔時間位置，是用耳聽的
- 144 動美是唱歌音樂
- 145 靜美就是塗面裝飾
- 146 這是美術沒有進步的表現
- 147 供公共的賞玩，就成為美術館
- 148 進化是由簡單的而變為繁雜的
- 149 農村社會政策
- 150 部落組織
- 151 美國常見的農場組織
- 152 國語三大綱，國音的五大問題
- 153 發音學
- 154 是實際的應用品
- 155 不是文人的裝飾品
- 156 是根本錯誤，完全不對的
- 157 定標準語
- 158 定標準音

135. The manifestation of reason is intelligence.
136. The expression of the emotions is in feeling.
137. An examination of his nature and life will guide us to the way of giving practical help.
138. For instance, music occupies a high place in the sphere of the arts.
139. Art is a function (work) of the mind in a direct object and most simple.
140. Germs and every unclean thing alike enter.
141. Therefore the mucor running from the nose is not always a sign of a cold ; but only an indication of the nose fulfilling its work.
142. The eye is for seeing the position of things in space.
143. The ear is for hearing the place of things in time.
144. Art in movement is the singing of music.
145. Quiescent art is the sculpture in plaster.
146. This is a demonstration that art has made no advance.
147. Public gifts of virtu become art galleries.
148. The advance is made from the simple to the complex.
149. The policy of the peasantry (or agricultural community).
150. The organization of the aborigines.
151. Agricultural organization often seen in America.
152. The three great bonds of the national speech are the five great problems of national pronunciation.
153. Phonology.
154. It is a practical article of use.
155. And not a mere decorative instrument of the literary man.
156. Is a radical error and wholly incorrect.
157. To fix a standard of speech.
158. To fix a standard of sound.

- 159 調查日本統一國語的經過
- 160 宜就貴國現在通用的官話，整理出一種語法來
- 161 我們主張採用普通語爲國語
- 162 只要能把文字做練習語言的工具
- 163 我國的音韻學家，就覺悟了，知道音標是發音正音的工具
- 164 不得不籌一個統一的方法
- 165 並且可以收統一讀音的效果
- 166 懂得外國發音學的人
- 167 公議定了注音字母三十九個
- 168 這就是注音字母產出來的歷史
- 169 所以現在還沒有公布
- 170 與其三翻四覆，終究沒有一個確定的標準
- 171 何不姑就已成之局，維持現狀，補救他的缺陷
- 172 他能自由操十三國的言語且是一個獨創的雄辯家
- 173 鄉村生活與鄉村教育
- 174 學生的成績單子也是用郵信傳遞
- 175 并不是抵觸學校的管理
- 176 侵犯教職員的職權

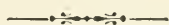
159. To examine the experience of Japan in language unification.
160. Your country could then re-integrate a form of speech from its current Mandarin.
161. We advocate the choice of the present current language as the national language.
162. The only thing is the ability to make the characters a working instrument for practising the spoken language.
163. Our phonologists have been aroused and know that the sound symbols are the working instruments for correct sounds.
164. It must be that a method of unifying must be devised.
165. Moreover, the fruits of a unified system of pronunciation can be gathered.
166. Understand the foreign school of phonology.
167. They publicly decided on thirty-nine phonetics.
168. This is the history of the birth of phonetics.
169. Therefore it has not yet been promulgated.
170. After several attempts no final standard has been fixed.
171. Why therefore, as things are, not maintain the present condition of things, and help them out in their deficiencies.
172. He has the free command of thirteen languages, besides he is a courageous debater.
173. Village life and rustic education in self-consciousness shows a slight touch of suscitation.
174. The results of the students' examinations were also transmitted by post.
175. It was not that they rebelled against the management of the college.
176. They arrogated the professorial authority of the teachers.

普 通



- 1 把這個觀念，印在意識的基礎上
- 2 有真正的可能性
- 3 此種方法的妙用，是在組織
- 4 就着我個人的經驗
- 5 可惜對於這問題不能有普遍的解決
- 6 從根本上作零星的救濟罷
- 7 提交領事團批准
- 8 據納稅華人會說五人都具有相當資格
- 9 頭腦簡單的簡直和原始人類差不多
- 10 要實施工人義務教育
- 11 一定先要減少工作時間
- 12 他們平日對待勞工只曉得用高壓的手段
- 13 絕不許工人有發言權
- 14 百貨商店全部的統轄屬於總董一人
- 15 改良戲劇的聲浪一天高似一天
- 16 有一個共同點
- 17 都是受了這一輩滑頭新劇家的障礙
- 18 他祇照着受歡迎的原則去做

III.—GENERALITY



1. Stamp this view on the tablet of the understanding.
2. A genuine capacity.
3. Such subtle uses as these are in the organization.
4. Concerning my personal experience.
5. It is a pity that there is no universal decision to be had on this subject.
6. To make a radical resuscitation, a bit at a time.
7. To transmit to the Consular Body for sanction.
8. According to the statement of the Chinese Ratepayers Association, all the five representatives are legally qualified.
9. The simple brains (of some people) is directly but little different from that of primitive man.
10. Vocational education of workmen must be instituted.
11. First we must have fewer hours of work.
12. They usually only understand the high-handed method in dealing with labour.
13. They absolutely refuse them the right of speech.
14. The whole management of a general store is under the superintendence of one man.
15. The call for reform in the drama is louder each day.
16. There is one point in common.
17. They all suffer from the obstruction of this class of new popular dramatists.
18. He executes only according to the nature of the reception accorded.

- 19 發些激烈的悲痛話眼淚迸出
- 20 不過還沒有大成還在萌芽時代
- 21 新戲的首要，在於脚本
- 22 社會上一定會歡迎
- 23 隨環境改移的
- 24 是先把人生中心的意象認定了
- 25 我把好性質都失去了
- 26 不完全的定義
- 27 一抽象名詞、究竟是一種什麼東西呢
- 28 起許多無意識的衝突
- 29 我主張這種資本主義的階級制度
- 30 就可以免去這種擾亂公安底舉動了
- 31 我覺得往往有許多事情，在言論上必發生衝突
- 32 然而在實際上去實行，便沒有多大的衝突
- 33 我敢預料，決無人來破壞我
- 34 資本家假使看見勞動界，必驚心動魄，以為和他不兩立了
- 35 勞動者創造他的戰鬥能力
- 26 但不要十分性急就可以了
- 37 你坐坐沙發上
- 38 我覺得天地間最有價值的生活
- 39 無論感觸到那種刺激都覺得要很深刻的印象
- 40 他的功效不但和衛生有關係，并且和運動也有密切的關係

19. They give expression to some deeply pathetic words that make the tears flow.
20. Nevertheless it has achieved nothing great, being still in the germinating period.
21. The leading want of a play is the actor's written copy.
22. Society will certainly welcome (such).
23. Change with environment.
24. It is first necessary to determine the central ideals of human life.
25. I have lost all my good nature.
26. An imperfect definition.
27. What kind of thing really is an abstract term!
28. To give rise to many senseless conflicts of ideas.
29. I support the class system of such capitalism.
30. Then it will be possible to avoid such agitations, disturbing the public peace.
31. I am conscious of the constant recurrence of many such conflicting things in this discussion.
32. Nevertheless, in practical application, there will be few contrarities.
33. But I venture to affirm that no one will overthrow me.
34. If the capitalists were to see the labour world, they would be astonished, on account of the impending conflict; one must go under.
35. The workmen are marshalling their fighting forces.
36. Yet it is best not to be wholly too fiery.
37. Sit down on the sofa.
38. I feel that it is the life of most value in the world.
39. However deep such sensations, all feel an imperishable impression must be made.
40. The result does not only affect hygiene, but further it will closely affect gymnastics.

- 41 阻礙資本主義的發生，乃是武力主義
- 42 美人又發明一種毒流質
- 43 中國文化要封鎖在一篇文章上
- 44 所有充分的滋養品，都要從外國輸入的
- 45 加入萬國著作權保護公約，是甚麼一回事
- 46 因為政府正在那裏設法撲滅我們的文化運動
- 47 限制我們的出版物
- 48 不單是學生本身底一個大問題
- 49 於中國社會底前途和命運，更有深切的關係
- 50 所以求學和服務比較起來，自然求學的分量多
- 51 政客的卑鄙
- 52 那麼社會改造的責任也全然拋在學生仔肩上
- 53 智識和修養，不够應付的
- 54 過去的，現在的，學生態度，我也承認有不能使人滿意的地方
- 55 我有這種從容的態度
- 56 我是一個剛脫離學生界的青年
- 57 拍手的聲音，爆發得非常猛烈
- 58 重要演員因營業贏虧與自身有密切關係
- 59 中國哲學史大綱，為近代一部的書

41. Militarism, it is that, hinders the growth of capitalism.
42. An American has invented a species of poisonous liquid.
43. Chinese culture is tied up to the essay style.
44. Whatever generous food (for the mind, etc.) must be imported from foreign countries.
45. To join the International Copyright and uphold the public treaty—what is this after all?
46. Because the government, just here, have devised means to extinguish our movements toward progress.
47. And limited our publications.
48. Not only is it a question of the first importance to students themselves.
49. It is also of the greatest importance to the future of Chinese social life and destiny.
50. Therefore in a comparison between the search for scholarship and work, naturally the search for scholarship is the more weighty.
51. The malfeasance of the politicians.
52. Thus the burden of the reconstruction of Society is wholly put on the shoulders of the students.
53. Knowledge and training will not be equal to it.
54. I also confess that the past and present attitude of the students has not given complete satisfaction to men.
55. I have this complacent attitude.
56. I am a young man who has just left the student world.
57. The crash of the hand clapping was unusually clangorous.
58. The losses of the Company closely affect the leading actors personally.
59. The canons of Chinese historical philosophy form one of the works of the present age.

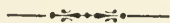
- 60 平和主義和不抗主義之間終要持批評的態度
- 61 是極有名的自由都
- 62 租田資底規定
- 63 租田權得自由賣買
- 64 租田人底安定
- 65 當時他絕對禁止我們用國語做文字
- 66 却推翻了六個教員，這是奮鬥的成績
- 67 這是我於樂觀中抱一個寧靜的態度，去分析他考驗他的成
分
- 68 我把我的母校，大略的簡單介紹完了
- 69 我受環境的壓迫，進了北京支配階級的鹽務學校
- 70 未嘗試這種官僚學校的風味
- 71 實在覺得不滿意
- 72 我以爲這種觀察非常透澈
- 73 先生是青年前途的救星
- 74 不是社會革命只是兵匪蠱起
- 75 能省許多時間和精力
- 76 國家圖書館
- 77 地方圖書館
- 78 專門圖書館
- 79 通俗圖書館
- 80 巡迴圖書館
- 81 學校圖書館
- 82 盲啞圖書館

60. Between Pacificism and Passivism it is of the last importance, that the critical attitude be maintained.
61. The very celebrated free city.
62. Fair rent.
63. Free sale of tenant rights.
64. Fixity of tenancy.
65. At the time he absolutely forbade our using the national language in writing.
66. But dismissed six professors ; this is the result of the uproar.
67. Thus, in my optimism, I cherish a confident attitude as I analyze his share of the investigation.
68. I have completely introduced in a general and simple way my Alma Mater.
69. Forced by my environment I entered the Peking Salt Gabelle College for agents.
70. I had not hitherto tried the flavor of such an official school.
71. I am truly not satisfied.
72. I regard such an investigation as unusually perspicacious.
73. You, sir, are the guiding star of the future of young men.
74. This is not the social revolution, but only the appearance of bandit soldiers like bees.
75. This will save much time and energy.
76. National libraries.
77. Local libraries.
78. Special, esoteric libraries.
79. Folklore libraries.
80. Consulting libraries.
81. College libraries.
82. Deaf and dumb libraries.

歷 史

- 1 中國有四五千年的歷史
- 2 但是沒有一部有系統的歷史
- 3 要洗去這種羞恥，應該把歷史用科學方法去整理
- 4 本編論達爾文主義和歷史的關係
- 5 歷史哲學和人類學人種學社會學這些科學通常稱為歷史的補助科學
- 6 雖然編史家不加注意不去應用
- 7 但是十九世紀歷史研究的發展却得着一個共同的原理
- 8 希臘羅馬的歷史不是描寫的記載
- 9 實用的事情記下來
- 10 他們把歷史看作政治的或戰爭的或道德的教訓
- 11 他們的記載是這樣簡單
- 12 繼續的過程底觀念和時間的重要他們是想不到的
- 13 討論他們的自身的原因

IV.—HISTORY



1. China has a history extending over four or five thousand years.
2. Nevertheless no part of it is systematized history.
3. To wipe out this blot, it is necessary to put it right, by a scientific arrangement of its history.
4. This essay discusses the connection between Darwinism and History.
5. Philosophical history, and anthropology, and ethnology, and sociology are sciences that are usually termed supplementary aids to the science of history.
6. Nevertheless historians pay little attention and make no use of them.
7. Yet the advance of historical investigation—in the 19th Century has, nevertheless, gained a general principle from them.
8. Greek and Roman histories are not vivid, descriptive records.
9. They are a record of practical things.
10. They look on history as lessons in government, or war, or ethics.
11. Their records are thus simple.
12. They have not thought of the conspectus of continuous experience and the great importance of the times.
13. To discuss their personal reasons.

- 14 他們說歷史的進行是決定於超人的強暴意志
- 15 沒有自己支配的因果發展
- 16 是從外界壓迫進來的天道
- 17 十五十六世紀的知識運動，開以後新觀念的先路
- 18 他們自己的精神文化習慣，和十三世紀完全不同了
- 19 到了十七世紀，新時期表現出來了
- 20 他們相異之點真如中古時代和希臘羅馬時代的不同一般，
- 21 歷史家的任務，是追述這種因果的過程
- 22 說明各種變遷，最後敘明人類生活的完全發展
- 23 他不贊成啓蒙時期的歷史家，來評判過去的事情
- 24 他說歷史的職務，是表明事實怎樣的經過
- 25 創設法律的歷史派

14. They say that the evolution of history is determined by the forceful wills of supermen.
15. And there is no personal agency in the cause and effect of development.
16. Only the compulsive forces of heaven, which are extra mundane (induce them).
17. The movements of the human understanding in the 15th and 16th Centuries prepared the way for a new conception.
18. Their spirit, culture, practice, are wholly unlike those of the people of the 13th Century.
19. We see in the 17th Century a manifestation of a new era.
20. The mutual points of dissimilarity are exactly as the Middle Ages were unlike the Greek and Roman periods.
21. The duty of the historian is to trace and record such genetic processes.
22. And make plain every change and finally state explicitly the total evolution of human life.
23. He does not support the historians of the early ages in their criticisms of past events.
24. He holds that the duty of history is to state clearly the course of events.
25. The historical school of creative jurisprudence.

勞 工



- 1 我們是用紡四十二支紗爲標準的
- 2 不是盲從他自信力是極堅的
- 3 必有極大的貢獻
- 4 我們更不用說學問不足，經驗不富能力不及，羞羞答答
- 5 金科玉律的植棉家言
- 6 推廣美棉必經的階級
- 7 且不適現在鄉民家族環境
- 8 二者互攜進行
- 9 所以勞農政府有時對於違反他主義的人尙且處以死刑
- 10 我非研究法學和人生哲學底人
- 11 放解到什麼樣子
- 12 他的責任是約束並且支配童工去做生活
- 13 在這科學競爭的時代各種事業都有改良的必要
- 14 必需用科學的方法去管理他

V.—LABOUR



1. We make the forty-two strand yarn our standard.
2. It is not a blind following; his self-reliance is indomitable.
3. There must be the greatest offering.
4. Still less need we speak of our undetermined learning, little experience, and imperfect ability. There is no excuse.
5. A golden lesson and precious motto of the Cotton Planter.
6. A stage that must be passed in the adoption of American cotton.
7. Moreover, it is not suitable to the conditions of the present race of peasants.
8. The two advance hand in hand.
9. Therefore a trade and peasant government, occasionally, treat the men who oppose its aims by the death punishment.
10. It is not that I investigate the Science of law and Philosophy of life.
11. What is the aspect of the emancipation?
12. His duty is to control and direct the young lads in their occupations.
13. During an epoch of scientific competition all trades must be reconstructed.
14. It is necessary to use the scientific method to control it.

- 15 我們最大的顧主日本
- 16 原是勞働家對於資本家底一種工具
- 17 但是罷工底理由要充足
- 18 方能得各方面的同情和贊助
- 19 纔能够達到罷工底目的
- 20 一方面可以增加物品的出數
- 21 罰工頭一隻洋是個導火線
- 22 懲罰他的理由充分不充分
- 23 懲罰就是一種消極的開導
- 24 但是因維持公安和秩序起見
- 25 有許多熱心勞動運動的人
- 26 都大呼說資本制度萬惡
- 27 生活狀況工作情形
- 28 然後研究起來纔有資料
- 29 我們鼓吹勞動問題的人
- 30 教育問題
- 31 衛生問題
- 32 儲蓄問題
- 33 工人結合問題
- 34 生活問題
- 35 我們可以鼓吹他們組織生產協社
- 36 我希望熱心勞動的人不要過於高談學理
- 37 我是一個半勞働的人

15. Our greatest employer, Japan.
16. Originally this was one instrument which labour used towards capitalism.
17. But the reasons for strikes must be adequate.
18. Then unanimity and support from every quarter can be got.
19. Consequently the object of strikes will be attained.
20. On the other hand it will increase the output of goods.
21. To fine the foreman one dollar is a way to make trouble.
22. Whether the reasons for his punishment are satisfactory or not.
23. Punishment is a negative form of guidance.
24. Yet in view of the protection of public peace and order.
25. There are very many people zealous in the labour propaganda.
26. All vociferate the myriad evils of capitalism.
27. The conditions of life and the aspects of work.
28. After investigations have been opened there will be data.
29. We, who trumpet the labour question.
30. Educational problems.
31. The problems of hygiene.
32. The problems of industrial savings.
33. The problems of workmen's unions.
34. The problems of livelihood.
35. We can stir them up to organize a coöperative production community.
36. I hope that zealous workmen will not talk too tall of the theory of education.
37. I am half a workman myself.

- 38 勞動的意義是包括勞力勞心二種
- 39 這種勞動者處於工廠的大組織之下
- 40 這種工人在中勞動者全體當中不過占極少數
- 41 他們用極端的勞力
- 42 婦女和幼童的勞動者
- 43 不過婦女也有做簡單手藝的
- 44 婦女因為生理的關係
- 45 現在研究勞動問題的人大概都集中於工廠的勞動者一方面
- 46 不知工廠工人是勞動者一部分
- 47 絕不能拿這一小部分就概括全體
- 48 固然是資本家所私有
- 49 社會人人生活上必要品的生產事業
- 50 勞動者有了覺悟了
- 51 要打破資本階級
- 52 是一部份的覺悟
- 53 並不是我所說的根本覺悟
- 54 自然而然放出他從前所受資本家一切不平等手段來了
- 55 勞動者的類別
- 56 因為資本很小出品也很簡單
- 57 不過他的出品能合用者的心理

38. The meaning of the word "labour" embraces both physical and mental ideas.
39. This kind of worker is placed under the great factory organization.
40. Such workmen are a small minority in the whole body of operatives in China.
41. They use the very utmost amount of energy.
42. The labour of women and children.
43. Nevertheless the women are also engaged in simple handicrafts.
44. Women, because of the physiological bearing.
45. Those men who now investigate the problems of labour, for the most part, concentrate on the workers in the factories.
46. Ignorant that factory workmen are a part of labour.
47. On no account can this fraction include the whole body.
48. Is certainly what the capitalists privately hold.
49. Productive trades, of goods necessary to communal life.
50. Labour is gaining a consciousness.
51. They want to break up the capitalist class.
52. This piece of consciousness.
53. Nevertheless, it is not what I refer to as fundamental consciousness.
54. Most truly his liberation from all the former unjust methods of the capitalists has come.
55. The divisions of labour.
56. Because, if the capital is very small, the articles produced will be also very simple.
57. Nevertheless the articles turned out were consistent with the ideas of the user.

- 58 他就變更他的組織方法
- 59 他的營業非常發達
- 60 就改爲股份有限公司性質
- 61 寒氣上升，熱氣外散，空氣自能流通了
- 62 不外乎要減少礦中的熱度和開除空氣內害人的浮質
- 63 使空氣鼓動成流最妙的就是使礦區分隔
- 64 但是實際上等於零
- 65 就是我們的一個警告
- 66 那麼人的精力有限
- 67 設法利用空氣流通之說然還有天然和人力的分別
- 68 一半做工人酬勞的花紅
- 69 一半做工人各種的津貼
- 70 現在的工頭制還要取消
- 71 我們要擁護工人的權利
- 72 我們又有改良技術的義務
- 73 你的真正工人團體文章
- 74 怕的是督軍省長一般政客在社會裏面討過便宜生活
- 75 却做了這般寄生蟲的奴隸呢
- 76 工人衛生工人保險
- 77 一定是被動
- 78 沒有原動的力量，和主觀的運動

58. He then changed his method of organization.
59. His business has increased perceptibly.
60. Changed into a Limited Shareholding Company.
61. As the cold air ascends, and the hot air scatters, it will then naturally flow everywhere.
62. It only needs to lessen the temperature of the mine, and expel the noxious solids floating in the air.
63. To keep the air moving and circulating, the most skillful way is to divide the shaft into spaces.
64. Still practically it is nil.
65. It is a warning to us.
66. Thus men's energy is lessened.
67. The proposition as to making a way for circulating the air; yet there still is a distinction between natural and artificial strength.
68. Half is appropriated as bonus; a token of the labourers' effort.
69. Half is to go towards gratuities to the workmen of each section.
70. The present 'foreman system' has still to be eliminated.
71. We must protect the workmen's privileges.
72. We have also the duty of reforming the arts.
73. Your bona fide contributions to the workmen's unions (scorn).
74. The fear is that the Tu Chuns, Provincial Governors and the Bosses (politicians out of office) seek a personal benefit.
75. Yet they have become such slavish parasites.
76. Workmen's hygiene; Workmen's insurance.
77. Are certainly being stirred up.
78. They have no initial driving power, nor any battle-cry.

79 就正式辭職

80 那廠細紗房，落紗遲慢

81 他那些從中外紡織學校出身的技師

82 甚麼主任甚麼稽核甚麼技師甚麼司事工頭都是資本家的爪牙

83 簡直變成一非驢非馬的職員了

84 改良落紗掃地的細則

85 天天爲那機械束縛

86 該廠所設的職工補習學校

87 沒有正當的要求提出嗎

88 我對於甘心犧牲自己的福利的人很佩服

89 看見高級鐵路人員還有一個劣性

90 以爲自己沒有具體的方法

91 雖有很充足的理由很切用的計畫

92 自有公理來判斷

93 政府不是常有徵求意見的具文嗎

94 又不能作一次的總解決

95 提醒大家討論自身利害問題的動機學界也因此腐敗

96 這個問題是包括學界和商界兩方面關係

97 鐵路是轉移人和貨物的商業

79. Formal resignation.
80. That fine yarn factory reels yarn slowly.
81. Those skilled instructors of his, who have been trained in Chinese and Foreign weaving colleges.
82. All managers, inspectors, skilled instructors, foremen of works are the claws and teeth of capitalists.
83. Uniformly change into nondescript officials.
84. To reform the details of reeling and cleaning.
85. Daily bound to the machine.
86. The Student Apprentice College set up by the factory.
87. Has no proper demand been advanced?
88. I have great regard for those who gladly sacrifice their happiness.
89. Seeing railway men in high positions still have a bad habit.
90. Because he has no concrete plan.
91. Though there are sufficient reasons and very serviceable plans.
92. To decide on the basis of natural rights or public law.
93. Hasn't the government constantly sought for letters of advice?
94. Again it is, they are not able to make a general settlement once for all.
95. A motive for arousing all to discuss questions of utility.
The world of letters has also become jaded from this cause.
96. This theme embraces relationships that affect both the world of learning, and the world of commerce.
97. A railway is a business for the transport of goods and people.

98 他性質和作用

99 論他自身底組織和社會上對於他的關係

100 大紗廠還要複雜和重大得多呢

101 首先數的便是鐵路工人

102 國民經濟首要解決的

103 一般守舊的新聞罵共產黨是流氓

104 他們發見長時間的工作，所得的效果，反不如短時間努力
的工作

105 用科學管理的方法

106 用積極的方法來鼓勵工人

107 爲要促進工人的幸福和增進消費的利益

108 改良了工人的待遇

109 某書館的人體模型工場

110 器械得很哪

111 當用學識上的研究

112 在時間上去設法節省

113 價額就可減短

114 製造上的消耗時間

115 實行減少工作時間

116 採用科學管理方法

117 對於同鄉和非同鄉的待遇很有分別的

118 所說世界市場的定價

98. Its nature and practice.
99. Concerning its organization and its social relation.
100. Great silk factories must still be much more complex and huge.
101. Amongst the first are the railway workers.
102. The economics of the people are the first to be decided.
103. Some conservative journals vituperate the communists as nomads.
104. They put forth the view that the results of long hours of work are not equal to the energetic efforts put forth in short hours.
105. To use a scientific method of control.
106. To use the positive method of stimulating the workmen.
107. In order to advance the workmen's happiness and increase the profits of the outlay.
108. And reform the treatment of the workers.
109. The physiological charts works of a certain publishing house.
110. It is very mechanical.
111. A scholarly investigation should be conducted.
112. To make economies in time.
113. Wages can be decreased.
114. Waste of time in manufacturing.
115. To put into operation the shorter hours.
116. To adopt a scientific method of control.
117. There is a great distinction between the treatment accorded to fellow townsmen and those who are not.
118. What is called the fixed prices of the world's markets.

- 119 實業中心點的商人
- 120 因他方面的需求
- 121 供給和需求的這兩種互相作用的力量
- 122 實在足以左右世界市場上貨品的物價
- 123 他們已經從奮鬥中得到八時增加工資和工人教育這許多的幸福
- 124 報紙上和雜誌上稍稍有各種鼓吹的文字
- 125 差不多成了社會上一種普通的制度
- 126 近來報載美國要開一個實業展覽會
- 127 要求我國把蠶絲的成績挪去做陳列品
- 128 因為我國蠶絲的發明最早
- 129 足以供各國的參考和研究
- 130 我國別種工業都不十分發達
- 131 設備上有一些進步
- 132 即使有幾所新式的蠶桑學校
- 133 到美國去陳列起來仍是局部的
- 134 不生什麼大影響的
- 135 大都沒有育蠶的切實學問
- 136 在上者也不去提倡獎勵
- 137 使農民採用新法養蠶植桑

119. The business men at the centre of industries.
120. Because of the demand in another direction.
121. The mutual strength of the interaction between supply and demand.
122. Are quite sufficient to corner the prices of goods in the world's markets.
123. They have already attained by struggle these many blessings, the eight hours, increased wages, and workmen's training.
124. In papers and magazines there are, more or less, articles ventilating every phase.
125. Has become almost a universal standard of society.
126. Recently the papers contained the news that America will open an Industrial Exhibition.
127. Demand that our country should take the results of the raw silk and send them for exhibits.
128. Because our discovery of sericulture was most early.
129. Quite enough for inspection and examination by every country.
130. Our other industries haven't made much progress.
131. The preparation is well advanced.
132. Then there should be places that have schools on modern methods of sericulture.
133. Still they are only a section to take to America for exhibition.
134. There is no great response.
135. There is well nigh no genuine teaching on the feeding of the silkworm.
136. Neither do those above offer any encouragement, by rewards.
137. To lead the people to adopt new methods for feeding the silkworm and planting the mulberry.

138 可見不贊成共產的，就不得叫做平民

139 必先推廣鄉村教育

140 不曉得去調查各處的出產類

141 專門調查各處所需的物品

142 勞工的領袖問題

143 近來的勞動運動呼聲很高

144 常常有人主張由勞工自動的組織團體

145 自身的問題可以容易解決一點

146 所以工人組織問題

147 所以缺乏了組織的能力

148 因此就沒有完善的工人團體

149 這種現象很是普遍的

150 領袖是負有指導的責任

151 因為羣衆運動是一種盲目的衝動

152 平等的組織是不要領袖的

153 就是真正的德謨克拉氏制度

154 引起他們智識上的慾望

155 能促起他們的覺悟

156 這種領袖要脫離資本家

157 就容易利用工人

158 實行他的野心勞動運動的目的也難達到

159 辦事的能力高尚的品格任事的熱心

160 負責和服務的精神

138. From which it may be seen that those who do not support communism are not called the people.
139. It is necessary first to extend rural education.
140. They do not feel the need of visiting and inspecting the varieties of the productions of different places.
141. To examine expertly what articles each place needs.
142. A problem of the leaders of labour.
143. Recently the labour propaganda has called loudly.
144. There are people constantly advocating the organization of a union from labour itself.
145. The personal question is somewhat easily decided.
146. Therefore the problem of workmen's organization.
147. Therefore there is a lack of organizing power.
148. Because of this, there is no complete workmen's union.
149. This condition is very general.
150. Leaders carry the responsibility of leadership.
151. Because the activity of the multitude is a kind of blind rush.
152. In an institution of equality there is no need of leaders.
153. That is a true régime of democracy.
154. To lead them in the hope for knowledge.
155. Able to stir their self-consciousness.
156. Such leaders want to be rid of capitalists.
157. Then it will be easy to benefit the workmen.
158. By putting his extravagant ideas into action it will not be easy to realize the workmen's propaganda.
159. Executive ability: high character: zeal in action.
160. The energy for responsibility and service.

161 自私的野心

162 那時會務自能蒸蒸日上

163 至於工人對於領袖應當取三種態度

164 第一就是要有負責的精神

165 第二就是要有同情的擁護

166 第三就是有監督的能力

167 廠內提倡存儲公積金

168 把這廠的組織布置出品銷路機器工人六項的調查分記

169 開發工資的責任

170 因為逐年添置機器

171 空氣的流通方法不很注意

172 和從前初辦時的出品數，比較起來是有一與八之比

173 照他的銷路上講起來也能吸收外利

174 又能為吾國實業界添些彩色

175 那末也就不會再受外人的支配和愚弄而聽他們壟斷價格了

176 多是消極的娛樂法

177 什麼勞工解放啊，就是其中可供我們研究的資料

161. Uncultured selfishness.
162. Then the affairs of the society will go full steam ahead.
163. But with regard to the workmen's attitude to the leaders there are three conditions to be observed.
164. The first is there must be the spirit of responsibility.
165. The second thing is they should be like-minded in protecting interests.
166. The third thing is they must have ability of superintendence.
167. The factory advocated the accumulation of reserves.
168. To make an examination of, and record separately, the six headings of the factory's organization, arrangement, production, method of distribution, machinery, employées.
169. The responsibility of paying wages.
170. Because the machinery installed in successive years, in every department of the machine rooms.
171. No attention is paid to the methods of the circulation of air.
172. Compared with the production when the business started, it is as one to eight.
173. According to his explanation of distribution profit, can be made on foreign trade.
174. It also adds lustre to our industrial world.
175. Under the circumstance, there will be no need any more to be under foreigners, or bear that indignity, or have prices under their control.
176. Many of these are negative methods of amusements.
177. What emancipation of labour. They will supply us with data for investigation.

- 178 是工商友誼會出版的
- 179 有奴隸的根性
- 180 不在消極的抵抗資本家而在積極的改造自己
- 181 一是研究衛生的方法
- 182 甚至把這個組織破產
- 183 能夠拿出版品來，取他的代價
- 184 現在工會工團的聲浪振動全世界
- 185 難道這種奴隸式賣身式底學徒制度還有存在的道理嗎
- 186 欲完全推翻舊制
- 187 我們過了四千多年習俗相傳的奴隸生活
- 188 充滿了人的耳鼓
- 189 多半被經濟所支配
- 190 盡操於惡魔障物之手
- 191 但這種新的生活中國尚在萌芽
- 192 肥皂爲日用品的一大宗
- 193 流動資本可不必甚大
- 194 出口的內容
- 195 想要改進自己的境遇
- 196 現在雖說有中華工會成立
- 197 勞働演說員作大資本家的走狗
- 198 手拿自由棍像大老爺一樣

178. Published by the trade's friendly society.
179. A servile instinct.
180. It will not be in a negative resistance of the capitalists,
but the constructive reform of self.
181. One is the examination of the method of hygiene.
182. Even up to the bankruptcy of this organization.
183. Able to obtain an equalizing value for the goods put
forth.
184. The cry of labour associations and unions agitate the
whole world at present.
185. Can there be any humanity still left in such a system
of apprenticeship, which is thus slavish and servile.
186. Desiring to overthrow the old régime completely.
187. We have passed four thousand and more years in this
servile life of tradition.
188. Has filled our ears.
189. For the most part subject to what economics govern.
190. Wholly in the grasp of Satan's obstructive hands.
191. Yet this kind of new life in China is so far in the early
stages.
192. Soap is a great article of daily use.
193. The liquid capital need not necessarily be great.
194. The capacity of export.
195. Thinking to improve their own circumstances.
196. Though they now say that a Chinese workmen's union
has been formed.
197. Labour speakers make themselves the lap-dogs of the
capitalists.
198. They carry the rod of freedom in their hands as
though they were officials.

199 假如入了這個官式的工會

200 現在商店學徒解放的聲浪一天高似一天

201 可以使他們知道現時潮流的趨向

202 農會的天職在提倡農業上新的事業

203 蠶桑學校學生的天識，專在發展蠶桑事業

204 企業家的利

205 滿足人類的需求

206 範圍既狹並且加以謬誤的意旨

207 可以直接增加生產者的功能並且減少他們的時間

208 教師可以增長職工的靈才

209 併且含有實質上或心靈上的各種活動

210 須着眼在貨品的生產能不能供給得源源不絕

211 直接服務事業

212 他們的生產力極多

213 各種原料在極早的經濟生活時代

214 自從人類的資質和實業的進程一天一天的發達以後有牧畜業及森林業

215 或在製造者與消費者之間

199. If we enter this official labour association.
200. The present cry of the trade apprentices for emancipation gets louder every day.
201. Let them know the direction of the present trend of opinion.
202. It is the natural duty of the agriculture society to further new methods in agriculture.
203. The natural duty of students in the sericulture schools is to expand especially the business of sericulture.
204. The profits of the promoters.
205. Amply sufficient for the needs of humanity.
206. The sphere is circumscribed; and further there is the added error of will.
207. Can directly increase the power of production and lessen the time.
208. The superintendent can increase the abilities of the overseers.
209. Besides he can inspire every manner of mobility whether practical or spiritual.
210. The eye must be on production to see whether an unceasing flow can be supplied.
211. Direct industries of service.
212. Their productivity is most multifarious.
213. Every kind of raw material during the very earliest period of economic life.
214. From the time when humankind made daily progress in their talents, and advanced in the stages of industrial life; afterwards came the occupations of pasturage, and forestry, and so on.
215. Either in the course of manufacture or distribution.

- 216 行交易貨物的活動
- 217 用來增長智能的是教師
- 218 轉運公司代替鐵路局歸納零星貨物
- 219 國人素來缺乏商業常識
- 220 加上遺傳的惰性
- 221 此外偷運禁品，是他唯一的長處
- 222 商業和商人階級的起源
- 223 生產有價值的貨物，來相互交易
- 224 指導者組織者商人階級向全生產界所發的
- 225 馬克斯也說交易和商業是後世發見的事
- 226 人免不得有種好奇的交換動機
- 227 像石器時代
- 228 原始人的物產交易方法還有像戰利品
- 229 這裏便漸有價值價格效用等觀念萌芽
- 230 便有工業種族和商業種族的分化
- 231 從極簡單的交易有了現在這樣盛的企業生產和國際交易
- 232 大可見人類是有偉大進化能力的生物

216. To act with mobility in the exchange of goods.
217. The instructor is to be employed to augment the skill (of the workmen).
218. An Express Transport Company acts for a railway in collecting and receiving sundry goods.
219. The people heretofore have lacked common sense in business.
220. In addition to the traditional laziness.
221. Besides this, the illicit traffic in contraband is the thing he can best do.
222. The origin of business and the merchant classes.
223. Productive goods of value are exchanged.
224. The mercantile class has spread over the whole productive world this leadership and organizing spirit.
225. Marx also says exchange and trade are things that appeared in a later age.
226. People cannot do without a certain exceptional push in barterage.
227. Like the stone implement age.
228. In the beginning, the method of production and exchange still bore the likeness to the sharp tools of war, i. e., autocratic.
229. Here then gradually germinate views of prices, value, efficiency (use).
230. There follows the divisions into the industrial tribes, and the mercantile tribes.
231. From this simple form of exchange we find this exuberant inventive production and international exchange.
232. It is quite clear then that man is a great progressive animal.

- 233 罷工這件事是工人由黑暗走到光明必須經過的歷程
- 234 也是社會組織由非理的走到合理的
- 235 先也要促自己覺悟自己是一個人應該改造自己
- 236 消極方面，除一切舊根性，舊習慣，如自卑尊資本家，不良嗜好，賭博等
- 237 積極方面，向上如求智識，修養，運動聯合組織等
- 238 自決是我們勞働家，不可少的行動
- 239 全靠各個體的自決與互助
- 240 對於抱侵略主義的野心家
- 241 取一致行動的着手組織
- 242 他們平日對待勞工只曉得用高壓的手段
- 243 絕不許工人有發言權
- 244 其出品供不應求
- 245 工作時之注意點
- 246 並非是參觀來的來貢獻於社會上
- 247 並且組織一勞工自治會
- 248 不能夠算是一個具體的計畫

233. Strikes are stages which the workmen must pass through in their march from darkness to light.
234. And are also things organized communities have as they pass from a stage of unreason to reason.
235. First one should remember that one's self is a man and should reform oneself.
236. Negatively every root of old habits, old practices, such as snobbishness, evil ways of capitalists, gambling and such like should be eliminated.
237. Positively a forward advance such as the search for knowledge, the stimulation of activity, coöperating organization and so on (must be made).
238. Self-determination is an operation we labourites can't do without.
239. Entirely depends on the self-determination and mutual help of each person.
240. With regard to the aggression of the uncultured.
241. Let one conclusive movement for organization be taken in hand.
242. They uniformly only know the high handed manner of treating workmen.
243. They will never permit the workmen to have the rights of speech.
244. His output does not meet the demand.
245. The point of emphasis of the working time.
246. Nor does it come from visits of inspection. It comes as an offering to society.
247. Also organized a workman's society for self-government.
248. It cannot be counted a concrete proposition.

249 勞工組織自治會的必要

250 自己是一個神聖的工人人格是何等樣的高尚

251 勞工們是社會主要的原素

252 就是因為工人們缺少自治團結的能力

253 我真不懂婦女勞動界有什麼妝飾

254 出來辦一種週刊

255 我們很歡迎熱心同志批評和指導

256 我們只要抱定了精神去向光明路上走

257 本抱消極和積極兩種態度

258 先則從消極一面開始運動

259 再用積極底方法去實行

260 算是他們兩個團體的私產

261 但是決不能因為是友誼會和新青年社合組

262 就是私產不過由他們編輯由他們發行罷了

263 在進行上沒有發生過障礙

264 都很注意衛生極能使人滿意

265 游憩所裏的組織

266 勞動儲金的問題

249. The essential in the organization of a working man's society.
250. You are a sacrosanct workman, how high is character.
251. Labourites are cardinal factors of the community.
252. It is so because workmen lack the power of a self-governing combination. It doesn't hinder the selection of some phase of experience for carrying out the idea of gradual advance.
253. I fail to see that there is anything in the women's labour world to make women dress well.
254. To come and undertake the issue of a weekly.
255. We shall gladly welcome zealous and like-minded criticism and guidance.
256. We need only have a determined energy to go and march towards the road of light.
257. To be sure to embrace both the negative and positive conditions.
258. The movement then must begin from the negative side.
259. And then the constructive method of action can be used.
260. Count it the private property of the two bodies.
261. But it can never be, because it is the joint organization of the Friendly Society and the New Young Men's Society.
262. In a word it is private property, inasmuch as it is their publications and their distribution.
263. No obstruction has appeared to our advance.
264. All pay attention to hygiene, giving us the greatest satisfaction.
265. The internal organization of the pleasure-ground.
266. The question of Labour Savings.

267 促勞動家的實行

268 積極的是儲備資本謀將來的獨立營業消極的是預防失業

269 這樣無謂的耗費

270 消費協社就是儲金的最好方法

271 勞動團體裏就不用另設儲金機關了

272 勞動家有儲蓄的可能

273 商店中僱用職員一件事

274 這是和將來營業前途有直接的關係

275 本埠青年會實際上已經有這種介紹部

276 有了這種很可靠的介紹機關

277 我給你物色物色

278 物色相當的人的

279 各職員應具的資格

280 自然爲一般人所倡導

281 所極端贊成的

282 但是理想往往和實際不相稱

283 生計那能維持下去

284 要解決上面的困難只有兩個條件

285 物質生活的困難問題

286 精神生活更談不到什麼了

287 增進工人的幸福

288 誰連我的勞動權都剝去了

267. To grasp at the administration of the Labour party.
268. The constructive is to store up capital with the view of an independent concern in the future. The negative is to prepare against loss of business.
269. This kind of wanton extravagance.
270. Coöperative societies are the best ways for saving money.
271. The labour union has no need to set up separate organs of savings.
272. The Labour people have the capacity of saving.
273. The matter of the employment of overseers in shops.
274. This has a direct concern to the future of the business.
275. The Y. M. C. A. of this part practically has this intermediary bureau.
276. Having this very reliable intermediary organ.
277. I will find it for you.
278. Look for a person of suitable ability.
279. All officers qualified for the work.
280. Naturally a class of people will take the lead.
281. That which was heartily supported.
282. But idea and practice were often at variance.
283. How can a livelihood be maintained ?
284. There are only two conditions for solving the foregoing difficulties.
285. A problem of the hardships of physical life.
286. It is still more difficult to say anything on the spiritual life.
287. To advance the happiness of the working men.
288. Who even robbed us of our working rights.

289 更加多生活上落伍者的數量

290 包括物質生活和精神生活

291 運動的範圍未免太小所以特地聲明

292 在工作上已經發生激烈不過的競爭

293 去享他們生人應有的幸福

294 有產無產的階級

295 滿足現在將來的要求

296 這是絕對的真理

297 並且要堅決的打破資本家對待工人的野心同不人道的事

298 受教育的人如律師出來爲他的同盟在法庭上奮鬥

299 這些錢全花在同盟的必須上

300 就叫罷工基金

301 組織醫藥服務團

302 然後再討論同盟會的規則

303 奮鬥是自由之花

304 依據真實情形拿客觀的眼光去寫

305 麵包店肉店咖啡館雜貨店却占了十分之七

306 造摩托發動機

307 把血汗表現在製作品上換來的代價

308 可以依照法律斟酌支配公積金和分配金

289. This will still increase the number of unemployed.
290. Embrace the physical and spiritual life.
291. The range of the propaganda has been unavoidably small, hence the special announcement.
292. The workmen have already put forth an unparalleled struggle.
293. To attain the happiness due to them as living beings.
294. The propertied and non-propertied classes.
295. Suffice for present and future demands.
296. This is absolute truth.
297. Further must positively quash the capitalists' rude treatment of the workmen, as well as their inhumanity.
298. Educated people such as lawyers must come out and defend, in the law courts, their contracts.
299. These monies are all spent on the necessities of the contracts.
300. They are termed Reserve Funds.
301. Organize a band of dispensary assistants and free nurses.
302. Afterwards discuss the regulations of the League.
303. Controversies are the flowers of freedom.
304. According to the real rights of the case to state the matter with an objective vision.
305. Bakeries, butchers, cafés, and general stores compose seven tenths.
306. To build machine with motor driving power.
307. Give in exchange the satisfaction of articles that have been made by the sweat of the brow.
308. Can, according to the statute, consider the sum to be placed to the reserve fund, as well as, the sum to be disbursed.

- 309 大都依股東的議決，提幾成作為公積金餘利益則分配各股東企業家和公司員
- 310 法定公積金
- 311 任意公積金
- 312 任意公積金是不受法律上的限制
- 313 企業家的紅利
- 314 大半祇有技能上的智識方可以了解人生的真義
- 415 然所得者必在百分之小數點以下
- 316 一定法律上的限制所得的利益必須經過股東會，公司員，或總會的議決
- 317 工商團體與工黨聯盟
- 318 從此中美兩國工界攜手
- 319 他們定一個時間便一定要工人們服從
- 320 從前各項工業的技能
- 321 是用工人的腦力和體力直接去做的
- 322 我到俄國，是當英國工黨的代表
- 323 因為他的目的希望，和各國的工黨接近
- 324 各地懸旗歡迎

309. According to the decision of the shareholders as to the portion to be put to general reserve, the remainder of the profits will then be divided between shareholders, promoters, and the firms' clerks.
310. Legal reserve fund.
311. Arbitrary (or free) reserve funds.
312. Arbitrary, or free, reserve does not come under the scope of the statute of limitations.
313. The bonuses of promoters of enterprises.
314. As a rule where there is the knowledge of skilled craft then only can the true aim of life be determined.
315. Yet what is got must be under a small fraction of the percentage.
316. The advantages derived from definite legal limitations are that (things) must pass the shareholders meeting, and the directors, or be decided at a general meeting of the Board.
317. The Trades Unions and Labour Party have allied.
318. From this the labour world of China and America joined hands.
319. They fixed a time which the workman must follow in his work.
320. Formerly the skill of every industry,
321. Consisted in the use of the workman's brains and physical strength to do it directly.
322. I went to Russia as a representative of the British labour party.
323. Because his object was the hope of getting into touch with the labour parties of all countries.
324. Every place hung out flags to welcome him.

哲 學

- 1 哲學研究的可能性畢竟沒有一個能夠反對
- 2 把他們帶到理論上實際上來考察一下
- 3 哲學一定不敢輕視那種宗教文明底現象
- 4 在近十年來已經受過暴烈的激刺了
- 5 就是要明白宇宙律底究竟
- 6 同時不可不注意科學底結果宗教底結果
- 7 這個自然引我們到哲學與科學相關底問題來了
- 8 平民的範圍很狹
- 9 他們極肯犧牲自己，也想別人犧牲自己
- 10 好似經驗知識底真來源
- 11 我們可以發見算理的貢獻
- 12 的確是一種真理的組織
- 13 這種真理宛然是經驗的獨立，是難反對的，
- 14 把他增加在認識力中
- 15 使哲學不得不在宗教底問題之上

VI.—PHILOSOPHY



1. Nothing can finally withstand the power of philosophic scrutiny.
2. Let them be brought to the test of reason and fact.
3. It is certain that philosophy will not venture to regard lightly the phenomena of religion and culture.
4. Within the last ten years the violence of the thrusts has been felt.
5. That is, it is necessary to understand the ultimate law of the universe.
6. At the same time the fruits of science and religion must not be neglected.
7. This naturally will lead us to consider the question of the relations of philosophy and science.
8. The sphere of the common people is very narrow.
9. They are most willing to sacrifice themselves and think others do so too.
10. As though the true fountain of experience and knowledge.
11. We can show the contribution of mathematics.
12. Truly it is a fabric of truth.
13. Such a truth is wholly (a matter of) independent experience and not easily controverted.
14. Let it be added to the realm of cognition.
15. Giving philosophy a place which cannot but be above the religious problem.

- 16 假定爲獨立的部分
- 17 有好些心理學家，認本性是不能淘汰的
- 18 要發明純粹的哲學的創世論
- 19 基督教對於哲學的思考形式
- 20 做成豐富底效用和信仰的保護
- 21 後來竟利用他組織他底教條了
- 22 在中世紀時候古代的哲學已經把基督教底教條經過哲學化了
- 23 但這種不自然的現象
- 24 除採取默示的權威以外決不能有可靠的證明
- 25 哲學經過十七十八世紀自然科學底渲染已經是十分進步了
- 26 一方面可以估定試驗的價值
- 27 運用遺傳的效果
- 28 包氏也有具體的事情
- 29 他的能力與實際的工作，做正比例
- 30 適宜的態度和普通的適應相衝突
- 31 假使沒有天然選擇去糾正他
- 32 有些非常緊要的器官
- 33 因爲運用少的緣故
- 34 因爲淘汰運用遺傳的各種惡結果

16. To suppose it to be an independent department.
17. Many psychologists recognise that man's nature was not subject to a selective (process).
18. Desiring to exhibit a pure philosophical interpretation of creation.
19. The attitude of Christianity towards philosophic enquiry.
20. Giving generous results and protection of the faith.
21. Afterwards he finally exploited it to create his tenets.
22. In the middle ages, the ancient philosophy had already resolved the dogmas of Christianity in the tests of philosophy.
23. Yet this unnatural phenomenon.
24. Apart from the adoption of an august revelation it could in no wise be proved.
25. When philosophy was undergoing the phases of the 17th and 18th centuries, the natural sciences had already made brilliant advances.
26. In one respect the value of experiment can be determined.
27. The result of contingent heredity.
28. Mr. Pao has also concrete matters.
29. His ability and actual work are in direct proportion.
30. Suitable conditions, and the general accordant response are at mutual variance.
31. If it be supposed that there is no natural selection to adjust it.
32. There are some exceptionally important organs.
33. Because they have been little applied.
34. Because it eliminates every evil fruit of contingent heredity.

- 35 運用遺傳的壞處和動作乖謬的壞處是一樣
- 36 有些部分誤用和過用有些部分不用和拋棄
- 37 因為體質或體性，不平均發達
- 38 以致各種器官有一部分的退化或衰弱
- 39 人類的心，好似一種有機的活動電影片
- 40 大概腦部常受過度的刺激
- 41 足以滋生神經衰弱和身體萎靡等症
- 42 且足以破壞人類天然的康健和精神
- 43 例如酒咧咖啡咧特別耗廢腦力的事情咧
- 44 并且天演家根據天然選擇
- 45 能够用進化的道理作研究變形之源
- 46 創造新的能力或新的特性的過程
- 47 人所以能够學習就是爲因他有學習的本量
- 48 這種本量是積極的
- 49 我們是有理性的動物
- 50 老子的人生哲學
- 51 有許多哲學家心理學家也都這樣說

35. The evil of contingent heredity is like the evil of a wrong action.
36. There are some parts which are wrongly and excessively used, and some parts are not put to use and given up.
37. Because the physical matter, or the nature of the body, is not evenly adjusted in the growth.
38. So that it comes that there is some degeneration or impairment in every organ.
39. Human hearts are much like some mechanical sensitive electric plate.
40. Most likely the brain constantly receives passing impressions.
41. Enough to beget nervous deterioration and bodily paralysis and such like.
42. And sufficient to injure men's natural vigour and energy.
43. Amongst which are wine and coffee; these are things that specially waste brain power.
44. Moreover evolutionists rely on natural selection.
45. Enough for using the law of progress for investigating the source of variation.
46. The process of creating new power, or a new special instinct.
47. Hence the reason that men can learn and practise is because they have already the capacity to do so.
48. This kind of ability is accumulative (positive).
49. We are creatures of reason.
50. Laotzŭ's philosophy of life.
51. There are many philosophers and psychologists also who so speak.

- 52 比較心理學變態心理學動物心理學及心理的分析上觀察實
驗
- 53 無論唯心派唯物派和常人都有一點相同
- 54 現在先講近代心理學界的思潮
- 55 人說心的特別地方在意識
- 56 現在還沒有討論最近學識
- 57 地球和生物的進化
- 58 對於這個問題有兩個觀點
- 59 一個是物理學的一個是哲學的
- 60 但是哲學的態度只能有我一身的經驗
- 61 我不能直接知道我只能間接從他的形容舉動上知道
- 62 我要推想一個人的獨立存在與要推想一個獨立存在的桌子
一樣
- 63 都須用間接的法子推想不是直接知道
- 64 總共有三個線索
- 65 這就是主象與對象的分別
- 66 有時知覺的東西不必另說一個主象
- 67 一個是唯心派與實在論的新解答

52. Comparative psychology, abnormal psychology, animal psychology as well as mental analysis of observation and experience.
53. Whether they are materialists, or idealists, or ordinary people, all have something in common.
54. Let us now first discuss the flow of ideas of the mental world of the present age.
55. People say that the special place of the mind lies in cognition.
56. We have not yet discussed the newest learning.
57. The progress of the world and of life.
58. There are two points of view on this question.
59. One is the physical, one is the philosophical.
60. Nevertheless the philosophical aspect alone can embrace personal experience.
61. I am not able to know directly. I can only know indirectly from the expression of another's act.
62. I would determine the independent existence of an individual, just in the same way as, I would determine the independent existence of a table.
63. It is essential in every case to use the indirect method of determining. Knowledge is not by the direct inference.
64. Altogether there are three guiding factors.
65. This is the difference between subject and object.
66. There are times when consciousness need not be spoken of separately as subject.
67. One is the spiritual or ideal school, and the fresh explanation of the realists.

- 68 今天我要講的是科學在近代教育的位置
- 69 思想最高尚的人有崇信真理的心思
- 70 若說科學都是物質的能力物質的學說
- 71 運用自然界的能力固然是在物質方面
- 72 但又知物質不是用在積極的乃用在消極的譬如槍砲
- 73 除了意識以外還有別的事情也是心理的事情
- 74 這學說意識必有個對像
- 75 從經驗的觀點論心理學
- 76 便是與物理現象不同的地方
- 77 都不是心理學的專家
- 78 如比較心理學心理的解析他的很多矛盾
- 79 譬如公共博物館公共花園
- 80 自願成大美術家的樣式
- 81 有多少的成績品
- 82 不注重學生的發展創造力
- 83 教育的目的就在養成機械性

68. To-day I want to speak on the place of science in the education of the present times.
69. The men of highest thought have opinions of reverence and truth.
70. If it be said that science is all physical force and physical theory.
71. The power of locomotion in the natural world assuredly rests in the line of matter.
72. Yet we also know that matter is used not in a constructive way, but rather in destructive things, such as guns and cannon.
73. Besides knowledge, there are other things, which are also the things of the mind.
74. Doctrine and knowledge must have a relative object (a correspondence).
75. To discuss psychology from the experimental viewpoint;
76. Consequently there is a point of difference from the phenomena of mechanics.
77. None are specialists in psychology.
78. Thus there are many contradictions between comparative metaphysics and psychical analysis.
79. For example a Public Museum or Public Gardens.
80. He desires to have the style of a great artist.
81. There are many productions.
82. Not to pay attention to the development of the child's building skill.
83. The object of education is to cultivate the mechanical turn of mind.

- 84 把哲學當作是科學的女王
- 85 科學不過是把各種經驗歸納起來，成一個經濟的系統
- 86 我們應該除掉主觀的條件
- 87 逼近客觀的事實
- 88 應該依着實在的歷程
- 89 我們要把一切的經驗，變成一致的組織
- 90 物質是許多小生物小動物拼成的
- 91 我的哲學實在是中立的一元論
- 92 宇宙中的最後原料不能說是物也不能說是心只是世界上的事實就是了
- 93 感情哲學大都是討論莊嚴的定理
- 94 心理學底研究是由於純粹經驗的方法
- 95 他是組織一切靈魂科學
- 96 就與哲學底關係變成格外親密了對於非專治哲學底人，也是最有利益的
- 97 看出那時代底精神內容來
- 98 人格上的覺悟
- 99 待遇上的覺悟
- 100 教育上的覺悟
- 101 團體上的覺悟
- 102 所謂人格對等

84. Philosophy should be regarded as the queen of the sciences.
85. Science is nothing else than the inductive use of every experience towards the formation of a system of economy.
86. We should eliminate the subjective clause.
87. And approach the objective reality.
88. It is necessary to follow actual (and consecutive) order.
89. We should take every scrap of experience and work it into a complete system.
90. Matter is made up of a combination of many zoophytes and animalculæ.
91. My philosophy is really a neutral monism.
92. The ultimate elements of the universe can neither be said to be matter nor can it be said they are spirit. It is enough that they are facts in the world.
93. Emotional philosophy, generally speaking, is a probing of profound principles.
94. The examination of mental philosophy arises from a perfect experimental method.
95. He has created much psychical science.
96. Its relation to philosophy has changed into a most intimate one. It is also of great advantage to those who are not experts in philosophy.
97. To apprehend the spiritual economy of that age.
98. Personal consciousness.
99. Treatment consciousness.
100. Educational consciousness.
101. Consciousness of solidarity.
102. What is meant by equality.

- 103 大腦神經細胞自由運動就是思想
- 104 他的學說，可以破除一切心物的爭論
- 105 但是他畢竟不能解釋心理現象
- 106 神經細胞的運動是一件事，意識的活動又是一件事
- 107 純理派的學者，不滿意於霍布士的哲學所以另創純理主義
- 108 假定心的存在
- 109 因心能思想，所以能存在
- 110 由心的存在，演繹神的存在
- 111 心神物三者都是實體，鼎足而立
- 112 但是心神物這三樣東西，仍是各自分立，不相統一
- 113 不能滿足吾人統一原理的要求
- 114 泛神論，假定神爲宇宙萬有的本原
- 115 思想與廣袤爲神的二屬性
- 116 每種屬性底下，又有若干範式
- 117 心的範式是知慧和意志，物的範式是運動和休止
- 118 僅僅是一種抽象的統一，毫無個性的實在

103. The free movement of the nerve cells of the brain is thought.
104. His theory puts an end to every contention between mind and matter.
105. Nevertheless he is ultimately not able to explain the phenomenon of the mind.
106. The activities of the nerve cells is one thing, and the liveliness of the intelligence is another thing.
107. Students of the Pure Reason school not being satisfied with the philosophy of Hobbes, have therefore created the separate theory of Pure Reason.
108. To postulate the existence of the mind.
109. Because the mind is capable of thought therefore it exists.
110. Again from the existence of the mind the existence of God can be inferred.
111. Mind, Spirit, Matter are three realities of equal standing.
112. Yet the fact is Mind, Spirit and Matter have their independent existences, and are not one whole.
113. These are not able to satisfy our demands for an integral principle.
114. Pantheism postulates that God is the source of the Universe.
115. Thought and extension are the two attributes of the divine.
116. Under each attribute, besides, there are many modes.
117. The mode of the mind is intelligence and will. The mode of matter is movement and rest.
118. It is merely a pure abstraction; in no sense has it the reality of personalism.

- 119 心理學在文學上的勢力非常緊要
- 120 承認他們有複雜的性質
- 121 然而也不能說絕對沒有錯誤的
- 122 歷史有自身的目的
- 123 生物學原理，可以應用於社會
- 124 經驗派
- 125 純理派
- 126 經驗主義
- 127 其實他的笑，帶著陰險的色彩
- 128 無論甚麼恐怖，也不能擾亂他
- 129 他可算是一理想的活佛
- 130 歷史的唯物觀念就是說社會上的變更
- 131 他極端信仰這學說
- 132 俄人的傳單，比德人子彈的勢力大多了
- 133 他對於自由觀念不表同情
- 134 很有名的著作家
- 135 情緒的效果在乎用習慣的動作
- 136 這種動作是被意識約束
- 137 約束不可僅用消極的訓練，須用積極的替代法來促進他
- 138 他並不反對思想是一種官能或功用但他反對思想是實在存
在的
- 139 思想並不是一種原始材料

119. Psychology has an unusually powerful place in literature.
120. I acknowledge that these have a complex nature.
121. Nevertheless I dare not say there are absolutely no errors.
122. History has its own objective.
123. The principles of biology may be applied to human society.
124. Empiricists.
125. Rationalists.
126. Empirical theory.
127. Truly his smile contains a shade of hidden danger.
128. No alarm can disturb him.
129. He can be counted as an idealist, living Buddha.
130. The historical, materialistic view explains social changes.
131. He thoroughly believes this doctrine.
132. The Russian propaganda is much more powerful than the German shells.
133. He does not assent to the view of liberty.
134. A celebrated author.
135. The fruits of emotion lie in the use of the activities of habit.
136. Such activity is under the sway of knowledge.
137. Restraint should not be simply confined to negative discipline, but should have some other positive substitute for urging the pupil on.
138. It isn't that he opposes the idea that thought has a kind of sensory ability and function, but that he does deny its real existence.
139. Thought is in no sense an original datum.

140 智識便是許多純粹經驗

141 中國文章的組織和文法的規則與外國文字絕對不同的

142 唯心論在哲學史上有好幾種

143 一派是主觀的唯心論

144 一派是絕對的唯心論

145 前一派的代表，是十八世紀英國的巴克萊

146 後一派的代表，是十九世紀德國的黑格爾

147 這種神祕主義，在東方哲學中是常有的

148 實用自由，調和，三者是英人的特性，

149 法人重理想英人切於實際

150 英人愛自由法人好平等德人尚秩序

151 我看他的社會改造，原理上處處是歸到自由兩個字

152 布黨幾似宗教的性質，不許人家自由思想

153 無論何事不趨極端

154 中國政府如此腐敗，只有破壞的能力沒有建設的思想

155 無論如何排列，不能成為經驗

156 我所謂一元論，並不是絕對的說世界上只有一樣東西

140. Knowledge is an accretion of pure experience.
141. The organization of Chinese prose and grammatical laws are wholly dissimilar to the foreign syntax.
142. There are several kinds of spiritualistic theories, contained in historical philosophy.
143. One school is the subjective idealism.
144. One school is the absolute idealism.
145. The former school is represented by Berkley in the 18th Century.
146. The latter school is represented by Haeckel in the 19th Century.
147. Such mysticism is frequently contained in Eastern philosophy.
148. Practicality, liberty, conciliation are the three characteristics of British people.
149. The French value ideas: the English are strong in the practical.
150. The English love liberty: the French are fond of equality: and the Germans esteem order.
151. I see that in social reconstruction his principles, in every respect, revert to liberty.
152. The Bolshevic party has almost the nature of religion in its refusal of personal liberty of thought.
153. In nothing is there a tendency to extremes.
154. The Chinese government being thus prostrate, there remains only destructive forces, and no constructive ideas.
155. However they are formulated, they cannot be formed into an experience.
156. What I call monism does not mean absolutely that there is something above the world.

157 我反對二元論，所謂世界只有心物兩樣東西

158 另外還發生一種學說，叫行爲論

159 心中也有許多事，但不能用科學方法去觀察

160 樂天的思想

161 馬爾克斯主張階級戰爭

162 礦物的人工結晶

163 這國家被公共意見的或法律的制限，不是真正的制限

164 因爲這公共的意見，就是這組織國家的心思與意志的

165 他們的舉動有些是取決多數

166 有時在這理想家所用的理想，與真實的主義，中間很難分別的

167 對於理想主義，專注視他的完全的狀態

168 證明的責任，是在這單獨

169 平常覺得欲望底內容同信仰底內容無甚差別

170 雖然在論理上不能否認，而在事實上看來

171 他們所研究的是關於神經錯亂及見神見鬼一類的精神病

172 因爲有種無意識的欲望藏在心中

173 心術家治療精神底方法

174 倘使不用日常信仰的言語

175 用行爲派講欲望的言語來解說

157. I oppose what dualism says, that the world only contains the two things of mind and matter.
158. Further there is still another theory advanced, that of conduct.
159. In mental things there are many subjects, which can't be examined by the scientific method.
160. Optimistic thoughts.
161. Marx advocated class war.
162. The crystallization of the miners into a body. (Implies the combination of the best).
163. The restriction imposed on a State by public opinion, or law, is not a true restriction.
164. Because this public opinion is that which forms the thought and will of the State.
165. Some of their acts are settled by majority.
166. There are times when it is difficult to distinguish some of the ideals of thinkers from realism.
167. With regard to idealism it is needful to regard it in its entirety.
168. He demonstrates that responsibility lies in this unit.
169. Usually it is felt that the content of desire is not very different from the content of a belief.
170. Though it can't but be recognized theoretically, yet looked at from a practical point.
171. What they investigate relates to disorder of nerves, and such mental troubles as seeing ghosts.
172. Because there are irrational desires within the mind.
173. The method of healing mental disease by faith healers (or Christian science).
174. If they don't employ the usual phraseology of faith.
175. To explain desire by using the language of the school of conduct.

- 176 欲求就是我們行爲底公例
- 177 我們必須把自己當作客觀的東西
- 178 像看待行星底運動，化學原素，底變化一樣
- 179 在動物中不會受道德觀念底影響
- 180 很容易抱持中立的態度
- 181 常有人批評這樣的見解是太悲觀了
- 182 我們用物理的化學的法則，已足夠解說動物底行爲
- 183 心底分析
- 184 有好多動物底運動並不具有欲求中所包含的循環的特性
- 185 最顯著的就是機械底運動
- 186 物理的力支配動物底身體，同支配死東西死一樣
- 187 在動物底行爲裏有循環的存在
- 188 行爲的循環，就是動物底一串有意的或反射的運動
- 189 我信這些定義，也可應用於人類底目的及欲求
- 190 專講用外觀來研究動物，能夠知道些什麼
- 191 一種是機械的運動
- 192 一種是有生命的運動
- 193 專爲生物學用的，所以應用到心理學上，不大便當
- 194 所以本能所遇的情境、不剛剛是新的

176. Desire is the general law governing our conduct.
177. We should take ourselves as the objective thing.
178. Just the same as we look on the movement of the stars, or as the changes in chemical elements.
179. It is not possible to receive the impression that there is an ethical view in the animal kingdom.
180. It is most easy to hold a neutral position.
181. Often people criticize such an opinion as too pessimistic.
182. By using the method of physico-chemistry we already are equipped to explain animal action.
183. Mental analysis.
184. There are many animal movements that can not be included within the special circle of Desire.
185. The most evident is the mechanical movement.
186. Mechanical force, in directing the animal body, is as lifeless, as when directing a dead thing.
187. There exists "periodicity" in animal actions.
188. The periodicity of action is the continuous line of ideas, or the movements of reactions in animals.
189. I also believe that these definitions may be applied to the purposes and desires of the human species.
190. You can't know much of animals by a mere external examination.
191. One kind is a mechanical movement.
192. One kind is a vital movement.
193. As it is only used in biology, its use in psychology is inconvenient.
194. Therefore the environment which instinct encounters may not be classed as wholly new.

- 195 非常崇拜他的給他一個名詞，叫做直覺
- 196 他說有種動物底本能很神奇
- 197 實質的應用哲學
- 198 藝術哲學
- 199 宗教哲學
- 200 如教育哲學與道德哲學，俱以人格善及人生觀爲共通對象
- 201 教育哲學與宗教哲學，俱以宇宙觀及神聖爲共通對象
- 202 教育哲學與論理哲學，俱以真認識及知識爲共通對象
- 203 屬於形式的手段的應用哲學
- 204 教育哲學與政治哲學，截然異趣
- 205 教育是爲一根本動力

195. He esteems it greatly, and has given it the name of Intuition.
196. He says the instinct of many kinds of animals is most wonderful.
197. Applied philosophy of the real.
198. Philosophy of the arts.
199. Religious philosophy.
200. Educational and moral philosophy both regard ethical conduct and view of life as universal objectives.
201. Educational and religious philosophy take the view of the universe and Divinity as universal objectives.
202. Educational and logical philosophy take real cognition and knowledge as universal objectives.
203. Applied philosophy pertaining to the formal.
204. Educational and political philosophy part company in several directions.
205. Education is a primary motive power.

政 治



- 1 第一次的國際聯盟總會
- 2 館內的建築極為樸實
- 3 壁塗西門汀多懸有宗教改革偉人的肖像
- 4 均題有信仰的文章
- 5 并領事裁判權的撤廢等問題
- 6 表示要和列國有平等的資格當加入聯盟會
- 7 今日在下院動議，二讀通過，大條出口議案
- 8 該議案且將熔化金幣的懲罰自監禁六個月增至監禁兩年
- 9 各政黨代表會，勞工會，及僑民公會的聯合慶祝會
- 10 幸蒙招待得在新聞記者席旁聽
- 11 開會的時間祇二小時半
- 12 僑民公會的代表等，均出席演說
- 13 主席的是勞工會會長

VII.—POLITICS



1. The first general meeting of the League of Nations.
2. The interior of the Council Chamber is built severely simple.
3. The walls are cemented and hung with many portraits of the great leaders of the Reformation.
4. All are suggestive of the culture of the faith.
5. And such subjects as the cancellation of extraterritoriality (were mentioned).
6. To show it had the same standing as other nations, it was necessary to enter the League.
7. To-day the reading of the bill, which had passed the second reading, on the export (of silver bars), was moved.
8. The said bill moreover proposed that the punishment by imprisonment, for the melting of the currency, be increased from six months to two years.
9. Each association representing political parties, the Labour Association, as well as the Chinese Merchants Overseas Society united in a General Reception Association.
10. Fortunately we were invited to stand by the 'Press Gallery' and listen.
11. The session was open for two and half hours only.
12. The representatives from overseas and others were present and spoke.
13. The president of the Labour Association was Chairman.

- 14 出席演說者共有八人
- 15 內閣昨日討論日本關於瑯春之牒文
- 16 維持秩序之條件全體會員起立唱歌一次
- 17 當日到會的雖是勞工居多
- 18 而秩序頗整齊氣象頗盛大
- 19 都是表示慶祝和渴望遠東統一的意思
- 20 是晚還有許多音樂會
- 21 覺得他們兩黨，大有妥協攜手的動機
- 22 美國太平洋沿岸資本團代表
- 23 該資本團已得該處採掘煤礦油礦及發展漁業權
- 24 討論挽救的方法
- 25 舉行遊街大會
- 26 瑯春交涉關係我國主權
- 27 吉林長官與日本所定八條是否已得政府同意
- 28 是他的理想和目的，但是他實行上的成績如何
- 29 他是有意識的有目的的
- 30 是因為不了解他們的思想
- 31 國際間的關係

14. In all eight persons, of those present, spoke.
15. Yesterday the Cabinet discussed the Japanese despatch on relations in Hun Ch'un.
16. To maintain the terms of proceedings (order, etc.) the whole assembly rose and sang.
17. On that day though the majority of those who came to the meeting was labour,
18. Yet there was good order and the spirit was very exuberant.
19. All manifested their congratulations, and keen expectation of a united Far East.
20. That evening there were several concerts.
21. It was felt that the two parties had many reasons and motives for joining hands.
22. The representatives of the capitalists of the Pacific coast of America.
23. These capitalists have already got the power into their hands of the said coast, in regard to coal and oil mines and the rights of fisheries.
24. To discuss a method of redemption.
25. To operate a street procession.
26. The diplomatic case re Hun Ch'un concerns the sovereignty of our country.
27. Is it a fact that the eight articles agreed upon by the governor of Kirin and the Japanese have received government sanction or no?
28. These are his ideals and aims, but how about the practical results.
29. He has knowledge and aims.
30. It is because (he) has not understood their thoughts.
31. International bearing.

- 32 經濟上的關係
- 33 就是一種革命的觀念
- 34 就不得不把舊社會中遺傳下來的些不平等制度且完全破壞
完全打消
- 35 經濟變動是由於機械的改變
- 36 就發生了階級
- 37 不過雖是在物質上受了損失在精神上却得了好處了
- 38 還當來實行共產主義纔好
- 39 是完全廢除了經濟上階級
- 40 有許多的感情思想也都是很隔膜的
- 41 都是不能互表同情的
- 42 這種從闊綽來比賽的競爭
- 43 心力也都用在公益事業上大家協力的來互助了
- 44 假如有了共產制度也稍為接近些
- 45 他們感情極大的痛苦引起他們內部的反響
- 46 不許他們的自由發展
- 47 都應當以這種大好新主義，來實地的試驗
- 48 現在的國家無論在事實理論，均受一種很大的批評非難
- 49 不負責任的權力，方纔妥當
- 50 那有權利的特別人物

32. Economical relation.
33. That is a kind of revolutionary view.
34. Then it can't help but wholly smash and altogether break up the régime of slight inequality of the old social conditions, handed down.
35. The economic changes spring from the mechanical changes.
36. Occasioning the rise of class.
37. Nevertheless, though there is physical harm, yet the spiritual effects are good.
38. Still it will be good to have communism in action.
39. This will do away entirely with the economic classes.
40. There were many inspiring thoughts, which were all separate and distinct.
41. None are able to show mutual identity of feeling.
42. Such competitive struggle arises from affluency.
43. Their thoughts are given to business of public benefit ; and all join forces and give mutual help.
44. Supposing there were the system of community of goods, that would bring things a little nearer.
45. Their feelings of great poignancy should induce them to respond.
46. Not to allow the enlargement of their liberty.
47. All should, by such an excellent new idea, be brought to the test of solid fact.
48. The present government has received severe criticism on the practical and theoretical sides.
49. Not to carry the power of responsibility would be the safe course.
50. Those men with special privileges.

- 51 在十七世紀與十八世紀的時候是皇帝與貴族的國家
- 52 不如說他是僅僅一個增加了權力的和反動力的專制國家
- 53 這民主政體，是真正的自由
- 54 現在的攻擊不是從舊個人主義
- 55 是從與此相反的一個社會主義變形的地方出來的
- 56 實際上說起來
- 57 這個趨勢第一的起原
- 58 可以在現在工業的社會的生活中各團體所表現
- 59 個個人在好些的地方已經失却他的獨立
- 60 承認他自己是一團體中與多數團體中的一份子
- 61 團體的生活在單一國家之下
- 62 我們要評定這種新理論的價值
- 63 先注意多數主義者和專制主義者不同的地方
- 64 他們不承認政治學為正常
- 65 不過從他的理想上推定國家的性質與特權
- 66 他們是許可霍君檢查組織的意義與理想價值的社會哲學為正常
- 67 他們通常反對理想主義所謂那理想的與真實總是對立的
- 68 破壞與建設的辯論

51. The monarchy and aristocracy formed the government during the 17th and 18th centuries.
52. It had better be said that it is an autocratic government wholly given to the increase of power and reaction.
53. This democratic system of government is real liberty.
54. The present strife is not from the old individualism.
55. But has arisen from a changed condition of socialism, hostile to this.
56. To speak of it practically.
57. The first cause of this tendency.
58. Which every party in the present social organism of industrial life manifests.
59. Each one has lost his independence in many respects.
60. They recognize they are a member of the whole and one part of a multitudinous body.
61. The life of the whole body is under the power of a single, unitary government.
62. We must decide the value of such a new theory.
63. First take note of the different points in the theory of the majority and absolutism.
64. They do not recognize the adaptability of jurisprudence.
65. But determine the nature of the state and its special powers from their own ideas.
66. They admit that Mr. Ho's examination of the meaning of the institutions, and, his value of ideal socialistic philosophy to be correct.
67. They constantly oppose what idealism states by saying that the *idea* is but a counterpart and the complement of *truth*.
68. A destructive and constructive debate.

- 69 大家也就主張無國家無政治無法律
- 70 物質生活與精神生活資本主義與社會主義緩進主義與急進主義
- 71 其始主力軍在資本主義與社會主義方面，現在漸漸移向緩進主義與急進主義方面去了
- 72 自革命以來工業失敗受了政治上極大的影響
- 73 在這個過渡的時間內
- 74 公家財產已失敗到極點
- 75 第一次革命的結果俄人脫離專制束縛
- 76 人的精神生活必待他的物質生活在最小限度以上才能維持
- 77 見得他外交手段的惡劣陰險
- 78 對中國當局的決絕行爲
- 79 積極不願受日本的挾制
- 80 國內各省，有督軍的；有已經廢督的，這算得統一嗎
- 81 甲系和乙系爭督軍
- 82 美國新總統哈定今天就職
- 83 一般人的心理受世界潮流的衝激
- 84 但是和歐美諸先進國比較起來還算萌芽時代呢
- 85 現在中國要收回領事裁判權

69. Moreover all then advocated NO STATE, NO RULE, NO LAW.
70. The physical and spiritual life, capitalism and socialism, liberalism and radicalism.
71. At first his great strength lay in the direction of capitalism and socialism: but now gradually he has veered in the direction of liberalism and radicalism.
72. From the time of the revolution till now, industries have withered under the extreme influence of political authority.
73. During the age of transition.
74. Public property has already deteriorated extremely.
75. The fruits of the first revolution was that the Russians threw off the shackles of autocracy.
76. A person's spiritual life may rest on the physical life, provided it is maintained on the lowest scale.
77. Seeing his unprincipled and stealthy methods of foreign intercourse.
78. The absolute action towards Chinese authorities.
79. Positively refuse to be under the thumb of Japan.
80. How can we say the country is a unity when some provinces have *tu chuns* and some have done away with them.
81. The A party strives with B party over the tuchunship.
82. Harding, the new President of America, assumes office to-day.
83. The minds of some people are influenced by the impact of current waves of opinions.
84. Yet compared with Europe and America, our precursors, we are still in the callow state.
85. China now wants to cancel exterritoriality.

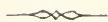
- 86 中國想成統一共和國家很難
- 87 這些政治上的變化
- 88 北京的公使團各埠的領事團
- 89 沒有一點活動餘地
- 90 共交一銀行團辦理
- 91 必要將文化的精神的權利也弄到手
- 92 中國只有義務沒有權利
- 93 一點利益都沒有反要蒙他的洪水猛獸的害
- 94 今日他們又要壟斷我們的精神的文化
- 95 還能得見青天白日的幸福嗎
- 96 國人若要想做外人的精神奴隸
- 97 我們快速起來極力反對新文化運動的致命傷
- 98 大家都感覺了智識上的飢餓
- 99 出版界增加了無數的新雜誌
- 100 雜誌上介紹些東鱗西爪的碎片學說
- 101 謀系統的介紹西洋學說
- 102 使文化運動有效

86. It is very difficult for China to become a United Republic.
87. These changes in politics.
88. The Peking diplomatic corps, and the consular body in every port.
89. There isn't the slightest room left for activity.
90. The whole has been handed to the consortium to transact.
91. They must get hold of the spiritual and cultural privileges.
92. China has only obligations and no rights.
93. Not only is there no benefit, we shall on the contrary be subject to its overwhelming and savage abuse.
94. And now they want to despoil the spirit of our civilization.
95. Shall we again ever see the happiness of a clear and bright day.
96. If our people want to become the spiritual slaves of the foreigners.
97. Let us speedily arouse ourselves, and most energetically oppose this mortal propaganda opposed to the new civilization.
98. We all are conscious of the hunger for knowledge.
99. The publishing world has added numberless new magazines.
100. In magazines you gather (or they introduce) the crops of sundry learning.
101. Plan a medium of foreign opinions.
102. Let the civilizing efforts bear fruit.

- 103 各單獨團體不得不服從他
- 104 在正當的時候我們全無這強迫權力的感覺
- 105 國民普通的權力也取消了
- 106 國家可以得單一的意志
- 107 他一定表現種種分裂，到無權力的程度
- 108 除了國家以外還有別的最高主權
- 109 主權與國家同時消滅
- 110 或是叫做國家喪失主權或是叫他做絕滅生存
- 111 足以表明他事實的真相
- 112 這樣看來主權是真實權力
- 113 將這主權從確實的方面轉到理想的方面
- 114 是不是這主權應該要表明國家的特性
- 115 理想團體所有緊要條件就是權利義務
- 116 但不能承認他有絕對的權力
- 117 專制國公民所需要的是被治的習慣
- 118 共和國公民所需要的是自治的能力

103. Every individual faction of the independent body can't but give it obedience.
104. At the proper time we shall have none of this feeling of compulsory power.
105. The universal privileges of the people are also abolished.
106. The state will get a unitary will.
107. It certainly will manifest every sort of disruption, arriving at a stage without power.
108. Outside the State where is there another high Sovereignty?
109. Sovereignty and State will perish contemporaneously.
110. Whether you name it the State's extinction of authority, or whether you call it the annihilation of its existence.
111. It is sufficient to make clear the actual aspect.
112. Thus viewed sovereignty is factual authority.
113. Transferring sovereignty from the phase of reality to that of ideals.
114. May it not be said then that this Sovereignty should show the special nature of the State.
115. The real elements in the body of ideas are duties and privileges.
116. Still that it has absolute authority is not to be conceded.
117. What the people of an Autocratic country need have is the habit of being governed.
118. What the people of a Republic need is the power of self-government.

宗 教



- 1 雖是外人辦的，確不含教會的性質
- 2 怎樣去打破賭風和迷信
- 3 必定要採取比較的宗教底結果
- 4 因為研究心理學的結果
- 5 教士種種的人都研究鬼神學
- 6 當作幽明通信的電話臺電報局
- 7 他的儀器還是在試驗的時代
- 8 從來不說一句固定的話
- 9 狠可以看得出他過去成績裏那奮勇的精神
- 10 想造一種機器或儀器可以供給那已經逝去到另外一種生存
或範圍的人格的使用
- 11 他的性質好像一個活塞
- 12 我不是堅持人格的存留
- 13 我相信生命像物質一樣、是不能毀滅的
- 14 世界上的生命從前是這樣多的將來也永遠是這樣多
- 15 你不能創造生命你不能毀滅生命你不能增加生命

VIII.—RELIGION



1. Though done by foreigners, yet it really has nothing in the nature of the Church.
2. How can we go about the breaking up gambling and superstitions.
3. We must appropriate the fruits of comparative religion.
4. Because of the fruits of psychological investigations.
5. All the clergy investigate demonology.
6. There should be made a telephone observatory, and a telegraph office for communicating between the dead and living.
7. His machine is yet in the experimental age.
8. Hitherto he has not spoken with any certainty.
9. We can quite see his spiritual boldness from the results of his experience.
10. He thinks of making a machine or instrument that would serve the convenience of those who have passed into another sphere of existence.
11. Its nature is similar to that of a stopper.
12. I am not a strong advocate of the permanency of character.
13. I believe life is like matter equally indestructible.
14. Life in the world in the past was thus abundant and will continue to be equally abundant for ever.
15. You cannot create nor destroy life nor can you add to life.

- 16 每一個自身是一個生命合起來就造成一個人
- 17 我們曾經承認我們的各個人是一個單位
- 18 電子的理論給我們一個極滿意的答覆
- 19 都表示滿意的態度
- 20 都是誘人犯罪的媒介物
- 21 中華歸主運動的同人
- 22 應時間的歡喜呼聲給他一個全國的福音
- 23 孔教不是受了新勢力的摧殘麼
- 24 我們在四萬萬同胞的四萬萬個心壇上只能澆奠上這一個福盃
- 25 教友得了一番新覺悟
- 26 這個並不是別開生面的爲你造一個新的謠言
- 27 英國祇要有兩個人物利用這一種精神魄力做目標
- 28 信獨一上帝會
- 29 人類無論如何野蠻都有宗教觀念
- 30 宗教觀念無論是多神與一神都是表現人的神性
- 31 耶穌發明這樣真理的宗教
- 32 殊不知神是絕對的不是相對的
- 33 凡求證明上帝的方法都是從物質上着想
- 34 精神是與物質相對的

16. Every monad is a life: when united they create a person.
17. We have already recognized that each individual is a unit.
18. The theory of electrons supplies us with a most perfect answer.
19. All reveal a satisfactory attitude.
20. All are seductions for alluring people to sin.
21. Associates in the propaganda of China for Christ.
22. Responding to the joyful exclamations of the times we offer a national gospel.
23. Hasn't the Confucian religion received a fresh, powerful wound.
24. We can only pour this cup of blessing on the myriad altars of the heart of our myriad compatriots.
25. Christians have gained a new consciousness.
26. This is not another superficial affair for you to create a fresh canard.
27. In England were there only two persons, who adequately set the spirit and soul for a goal.
28. A society believing in the one God.
29. Humankind, however uncivilized, have all the religious idea.
30. The religious idea whether it be of many gods or one God shows the spiritual nature of man.
31. Jesus discovered such a true religion.
32. They hardly conceive that God is the absolute, not the relative.
33. All who seek for a method to give proof of God do so from the physical idea.
34. Spirit and matter are relative.

35 上帝是總精神的

36 世界上講哲理的大概不外主張一元論和二元論兩大類

37 一元論有唯物與唯心兩種

38 唯心派的主見是一切都無

39 將真有的物質也認為無

40 唯物派雖然髣髴是一切都有

41 (一)但物有生就有死有成就有壞

(二)死與壞就是無不也是間接主張一切都無麼

42 至於二元論是承認有物質有精神的

43 似乎凡信有上帝的宗教都屬此類

44 但基督教實在不是此類

45 不過誤信的人講錯了

46 凡古老的迷信的無智識的和不成論理的基督教傳說大概是如此

47 一元論是絕對的

48 但是絕對為無

49 二元論是相對的

50 是有與無相對

51 就是用論理來講或是用數理來講都見得無不能變為有

35. God is altogether spirit.
36. Exponents of the theories of philosophy as a rule are confined to monism and dualism—two great branches.
37. Monism has the two schools of materialism and spiritism.
38. The spirit school looks on every thing as non-existent.
39. They even regard actual physical matter as non-existent.
40. The materialists though they seem to consider every thing as existing,
41. (a) Yet as matter has a birth so it has a death, being created so it undergoes decay.
(b) Death and decay is non-existence. But is this also not an indirect view that all is non-existent?
42. But as to the dualistic view it recognizes both matter and spirit.
43. It looks like that all who believe in the Christian religion belong to this class.
44. But really Christianity is not at all of this kind.
45. It is only a wrong explanation by persons who are mistaken.
46. Every ancient superstitious, ignorant, illogical Christian tradition is generally thus.
47. Monism is the absolute.
48. Yet the absolute is the non-existent.
49. Dualism is the relative.
50. That is, being and non-being are opposites.
51. Whether the logical or mathematical theory be used to explain it, it is evident to all that non-being cannot change into being.

- 52 化學及物理發明了物質不滅的定律
- 53 凡人所認為有與無的不過是形體的變遷
- 54 人不信上帝不過是非薄自己
- 55 也將靈魂機關用電報機關為譬喻
- 56 腦體為中央總局
- 57 感官及肉筋為地方分局
- 58 神經為中央及地方的傳達綫
- 59 基督教信仰的要點照以上所講
- 60 見得基督教是惟一的宗教
- 61 見得基督教是有正確的信仰絕不是迷信
- 62 湖北聖公會吳德施主教為主席
- 63 七人為審查委辦
- 64 經大會表決全體贊成
- 65 評議員幹事員各六人
- 66 由六公會各舉代表二人
- 67 這會的計畫是要實行耶穌的天國主義
- 68 他們所信所求的是天國終必實現在這個世界
- 69 世界上的罪惡人犯的是小部分國犯的是大部分

52. The researches of chemistry and physics show the law of the indestructibility of matter.
53. All that people recognize as existent and non-existent is only the flux in form.
54. If men don't believe in God they only demean themselves.
55. Now use the telegraph instrument as an illustration of the spiritual organ.
56. The brain is the central office.
57. The feelings and the tissues form the local branch offices.
58. The nerves are the wires connecting the branches with headquarters.
59. According to the foregoing exposition of the essentials of the Christian creed.
60. It is seen that Christianity is the sole religion.
61. It is seen that Christianity has a real creed and is by no means a superstition.
62. Bishop Roots of the Hupeh Church was chairman.
63. Seven persons formed the examining committee.
64. Having been adopted by the full session, the whole body supported it.
65. The advisory and executive were each composed of six members.
66. Two representatives were elected from six conferences.
67. The plans of this conference are to put into operation Jesus' theory of the Kingdom.
68. What they believe and seek is the final appearance of the kingdom of Heaven on earth.
69. Men's sins are only a small part of the world's crimes, the State is responsible for the greater part.

- 70 所以救國的起始是要將國根本改革
- 71 最後乃將國界打破合全世界爲一天國
- 72 根本改革是打破私有制度
- 73 天國障礙就掃除了
- 74 世界永遠苦戰爭而不能享和平的原因皆由於國家制度
- 75 要從和平會議得着真和平固然是夢想
- 76 政治和法律的不過是將國更弄強了
- 77 秩序是人造出來保護掠奪者的
- 78 基督教專門救人
- 79 領受洗禮常讀聖經
- 80 基督教救國主義就是要將世界上假的制度打破
- 81 給人一個真的制度
- 82 那就是名叫上帝的國
- 83 上帝的國不是在別的世界就是要在這個世界實現出來的
- 84 這就是我們所信而行的基督教救國主義的簡單的說明
- 85 有欲適用於實際者
- 86 並且那愚拙黑暗的民族又極端反對
- 87 總未見有發表具體的主張

70. Therefore the first thing in saving the State is a radical reform of the State.
71. Finally to break up national lines of demarcation, and unite the whole world into one Kingdom of Heaven.
72. The radical revolution will consist in dissolving the private system of private ownership.
73. This done, the obstacle to the Kingdom of Heaven will be swept away.
74. The cause of endless and bitter wars and the failure to attain peace arises from the State system.
75. It is a dream to think that real peace can come from the discussions of the Peace Conference.
76. Politics and law are nothing but to make the State stronger.
77. Order is the creation of men to protect plunderers.
78. Christianity concentrates on saving man.
79. Receive the rite of baptism and habitually read the Scriptures.
80. The aim of Christianity Saving the Nation (Society) is to destroy the false system of the world.
81. And give men a true system.
82. That is what is called God's Kingdom.
83. The Kingdom of God does not belong to another world: that is to say it is to be made actual in this world.
84. This is a statement of the simple aims of Christianity Saving the Country which we believe in and act on.
85. Some would apply it practically.
86. Yet the ignorant and dark old set oppose this strongly.
87. A concrete support has not yet been seen.

- 88 改造工人的思想和工人的組織
- 89 中國禮教的遺毒也到了工人階級
- 90 陰陽命定之說，不期然都在他們口上
- 91 這種思想在鄉間及勞働階級是佈滿了
- 92 大施我的傳播主義
- 93 舊倫理舊習慣支配太深
- 94 曉得不是命定，是一時代的制度不善
- 95 曉得地主資本家的剝奪
- 96 這種革命狀態，是了解自己的人生
- 97 爲什麼有神祈思想
- 98 因爲工人的思想簡單
- 99 一個最高的目的在來生
- 100 這種知識是在工廠中無形得自外國來的
- 101 凡是經耶教的物質生活比較旁的教要奢華點
- 102 這班人你要打破他的宗教思想是很不容易
- 103 耶穌怎樣愛人資本家怎樣刻薄
- 104 是違反了神意上帝是不許的
- 105 最易激起他們的革命運動

88. The reform of the ideals of the workers as well as his institutions.
89. The noxious traditions of China's ritualism have reached the working classes also.
90. Mirabile-dictu, they mouth the (trite) sayings of geomancy and fate.
91. Such ideas are prevalent in villages and amongst the labouring classes.
92. To have a great dissemination of our propagandism.
93. The agency of the old ethics and customs are too deeply ingrained.
94. They understand that it is the standard of the age and not fate that is bad.
95. They apprehend it is the rapacity of the landlords and capitalists.
96. This phase of revolution understands its own life.
97. Why are there these thoughts of piety?
98. Because of the simple ideals of the working-man.
99. There is a lofty aim with regard to the next life.
100. This kind of knowledge in the mills has imperceptibly come from abroad.
101. The ideas of material welfare that is connected with Christianity is more profuse than in other religions.
102. It is not easy to shatter the religious ideas of such people.
103. How great the love of Jesus, how mean the capitalists!
104. God will not countenance opposition to the divine idea.
105. It is most easy to stir up their revolutionary propaganda.

- 106 具體的話我是不能說的
- 107 怎樣對於這種主張生信仰
- 108 工人概有自決權
- 109 內中有權威及種種複雜觀念
- 110 養成其自動性
- 111 共同去組織一個具形的工會
- 112 工人的教育要打破形式教育
- 113 他們一日的生活都是在機械生活
- 114 還有一句要嚴重聲明的
- 115 有許多曾從信異教的時代傳下來的
- 116 而且爲有些非基督教國家所重視的
- 117 反對國教而提倡聖經純一主義
- 118 宗教改革底第一期
- 119 流血和焚燒殉道者底烟過去了
- 120 監督教式底崇拜豎起來
- 121 外人辦的，內中都是教會性質
- 122 人的理性，是先天固有的
- 123 動物和無生物因爲沒有理性所以他們的位置很低差不多都要受人的約束
- 124 中古黑暗時代，教權極盛
- 125 我們一舉一動都是受神的支配
- 126 到了文學復興時代

106. I am not able to give a concrete statement.
107. How can we beget faith in such a view.
108. Workmen have self-determining power.
109. Within there is power and all kinds of complex views.
110. To feed his instinct of self-initiative.
111. Let all join in organizing a visible workmen's society.
112. Workmen's education should break down formal education.
113. Their whole life is a mechanical existence.
114. There is still another thing that should be said with the greatest severity.
115. There are many of these handed down from heathen times.
116. Further there are some held in great esteem by those outside Christianity.
117. (They) oppose State religion and advocate an unadulterated evangelism.
118. The first luminous day of religious reform.
119. Bloodshed and the smoke of the fires of martyrdom passed by.
120. And the episcopal form of worship arose.
121. There is an ecclesiastical flavour in what foreigners do.
122. Man's reason is a secure endowment of nature.
123. Since animals and insentient things are without reason, these are therefore put in a very low position, and almost all are in subjection to man.
124. Ecclesiastical authority was all supreme in the dark middle ages.
125. Our acts are all under the direction of God.
126. When the period of the renaissance arrived.

- 127 推翻神祕主義代以自然科學
- 128 說宇宙萬有，不過是元子所構成
- 129 就是說宇宙的現象都是元子的運動
- 130 精神現象也是元子的運動
- 131 世間沒有精神沒有靈魂
- 132 意識的發生是由於神經細胞的運動
- 133 外界刺激接觸感受神經再傳入大腦神經樞是謂感覺
- 134 他就是這宗教中的大牧師
- 135 他和我很接近
- 136 十八十九世紀底唯物主義與宗教底信條是不兩立的
- 137 說一切宗教都是幻想都是迷信
- 138 在科學裏面決計找不到位置
- 139 這些話在事實上不免過奇
- 140 據近來歷史家和人種學家底考察
- 141 人類在社會組織生活起源的時候宗教底觀念便已竟存在了
- 142 宗教與哲學實在是屬於人心底原本思想
- 143 國事領袖的作爲，我們已經領會了

127. The age of mysticism was overthrown and replaced by natural science.
128. Holding that the universe and all things were created from the monad.
129. That is to say the manifestation of the cosmos is the movement of the monad.
130. The phenomena of the spirit is also the flux of the monad.
131. There is no spirit, no soul in the world.
132. The genesis of the intellect arose from the activities of nervous cells.
133. The impingements of the outer world being felt stirred the nerves. These in turn were transferred to the brain centres and become sensations.
134. He is a great minister in this religion.
135. He is most intimate with me.
136. The materialism of the 16th and 17th Centuries and the dogmas of religion cannot stand together.
137. To say that all religions are all imagination and superstition.
138. To find no standing (for them) in the calculations of science.
139. Such statements in the realm of fact would be strange.
140. According to the recent investigations of historians and anthropologists,
141. The religious outlook already existed in the beginnings of the organized social life of man.
142. Religion and philosophy really belong to the very foundations of man's thought.
143. The acts of the leaders in national affairs are already made known to us.

144 你個人的罪污，是滅國的毒稂

145 在我們個人成了一種焦心的問題

146 中華歸主運動的事業

147 對基督教國人當有正當的態度

148 基督是我國惟一的救星

149 我們恭候你來幫忙

150 不是力極的鼓吹引你到我們教友這裏來

151 血戰是西方文明中的惡結果

152 平民主義是西方文明中的美結果

153 西方文明的造因在那裏呢

154 那西方文明的籽粒乃是基督教

155 同去耕種鋤耘養成這朵東方的文明花

156 是一種愛國的正常理由

157 廿世紀成功的地盤

158 你那裏有工夫去瞻看四面的環境

159 共同討論這個救國大計

160 也不能逃出這時間的範圍

161 在這覺悟的時代裏進行

162 西方各國自從受了歐戰的痛創

163 文化運動的勢力冲蕩全國

144. Your individual sins are the poison that ruins the country.
145. It has become a burning question in our hearts.
146. The propaganda work of China for Christ,
147. The citizens should entertain a correct attitude towards the Christian Church.
148. Christ is our country's sole star of salvation.
149. We respectfully await your help.
150. Is it not that we eagerly call and lead you to come to us Christians.
151. Bloody wars are the fruits of Western civilization.
152. Democracy is the pleasant fruits of Western civilization.
153. What may be the creative causes of Western civilization?
154. The seeds of that Western civilization is Christianity.
155. To join in delving and hoeing and nourishing this bud of the flower of the Eastern civilization.
156. Is a true principle of patriotism.
157. A reckoning of the realm of the gains of the twentieth century.
158. Where can you have the time to go and survey the environment on every side.
159. All join in the discussion of this great project of saving the country.
160. Nor can you escape from the time sphere.
161. To advance during this age of awakening.
162. Every European country from the time it suffered the grievous wounds of the European war.
163. The power of the culture propaganda has burst over the whole country.

- 164 國人新覺悟的威力震動世界
- 165 基督教的真價值是救國
- 166 大家攜手去作這根本救國的事業
- 167 爲求皎如白日的了解
- 168 他質問基督教的種種，又加上他個人的批評
- 169 在學理中，已竟成不可駁的鐵案
- 170 我們便要採用他
- 171 今日已經進取優勝的地步
- 172 基督教長勝的精神
- 173 昔日路得的宗教革命與馬克斯的經濟革命他的影響還要重大
- 174 我們人的生活受物質的影響
- 175 希臘神話裏有個摩克優萊神
- 176 所信仰的神都和人間十分近似

164. The influence of the people's fresh consciousness has shaken the world.
165. Salvation of the country is the true worth of Christianity.
166. Let every one join forces in this struggle—radical salvation of the country.
167. That we may get a bright understanding like the effulgence of the day.
168. He cross-examines Christianity in every detail besides adding his personal criticisms.
169. In learning it has already become an unarguable case.
170. We want to pick him out for use.
171. To-day we have won a victorious step in advance.
172. The lasting victorious energy of Christianity.
173. The religious reformation of Luther in past days and Marx's economical revolution are still powerful influences.
174. The life of us men bears the impress of matter.
175. In the Greek mythology there is Mercury.
176. What spirits they believe in are all humanlike.

科 學

- 1 以上是日本帝國農會底調查
- 2 不可不算是入微穿細的極重要的研究
- 3 現在浴在文明光裏
- 4 都市文化的刺戟使休眠的農民引導到階級的自覺方面去
- 5 組織譯名審查會
- 6 編輯統一譯名字典
- 7 那末嚴格派所主張的條件，事實上是不能成立了
- 8 這幾年來通行的新名詞，雖然多半是東洋貨，可是語文一致
- 9 現在的一種生物的原生物
- 10 現在簡單生物的細胞
- 11 因為他有發展的能力
- 12 能由簡單的變為複雜的生物
- 13 我們所以不能定出這種目的異點的緣故
- 14 不過只有原生物的特質

IX.—SCIENCE



1. The foregoing is the investigation of the Japanese Imperial Agricultural Society.
2. It must be counted as a most important examination minute and detailed.
3. Now bathed in the light of civilization.
4. The impact of the culture of the industrial town arouses the sleepy peasantry, guiding him toward a consciousness of class.
5. To organize a society for the investigation of terms in translation.
6. To compile a dictionary of unitary terminology in translation.
7. The article maintained by the Purists cannot be put into practical operation.
8. The new names current these recent years are in line with the language, though they are foreign goods from Japan.
9. The primary forms of life of present living things.
10. The cells of the present simple forms of life.
11. Because it has the power of growth.
12. A life capable of changing from a simple to a complex form.
13. Therefore we can't determine the cause of the differentiating point in such purposes,
14. More than it has the special quality of a primary life (amoeba).

- 15 現在有種原生物是由無機物生出來的
- 16 不過最下等細菌，是從無機物產生出來的
- 17 天然的生物可以由無機物產生的見解
- 18 雖可作媒介物以傳染東西，
- 19 微生蟲却是完全藉無機物裏面的滋養料生存
- 20 這種滋養料似乎過於特別
- 21 要假設他爲一種原生物的起點
- 22 若生物果然可生存於別天地
- 23 分子狀態的連續和相當
- 24 在臨界溫度液化正可能的時候
- 25 分子的運動能不足以使位置能不顯現
- 26 因爲分子間有位置能
- 27 完全氣體的方程式、並不講液化的方法
- 28 兩種或多種氣體混合起來的壓力底定律
- 29 我們可以由分子集合和原子集合的觀念起首

15. There is now a class of primary life which has sprung from inorganic matter.
16. Nevertheless the lowest forms of fungoid life is that which has been produced from the inorganic.
17. The interpretation that natural life has sprung from inorganic matter.
18. Though it may do as a carrier in contaminating things.
19. The continued existence of germs, on the other hand, wholly depends on the nourishment present in organic things.
20. This nourishment appears as a highly specialized material.
21. It must be postulated that it makes the beginning point of organisms.
22. If living matter could really exist in another world.
23. The condition of continuance and suitability of the molecule.
24. Being in the propinquity of a temperate zone is a suitable time for the transformation of the sap.
25. The power of movement in molecules is not enough to prevent the appearance of the stabilizing power.
26. Because there is inherent in the molecule a stabilizing power.
27. The formula of a perfect gaseous body, nevertheless, gives no explanation of the method of liquid decomposition.
28. The law of pressure that arises after the mixture of two or more gaseous bodies.
29. We may begin from a view of the combination of molecules or of atoms.

- 30 如果氣體和液體混合起來我們就說氣體溶化於液體
- 31 研究一回可知兩種分子間沒見有化學的作用的情形
- 32 假設這薄膜是可動的
- 33 又爲溶化的分子所能穿過
- 34 對於薄膜底動沒有反抗的力
- 35 固定的適應
- 36 對於原動力
- 37 變做永久的有價值的資產
- 38 只補充他的適應使變爲完全的適應形式卽算是實用的變形
- 39 器官選擇的作用
- 40 不外依從普通的原理
- 41 所謂遺傳是適應於永久的
- 42 教育是適應暫時的
- 43 新的環境
- 44 在進化過程中
- 45 遺傳就藉這種原動力以完成適應
- 46 因爲器官選擇是根據適應的能力
- 47 純一發生和變種發生能產出不用選擇的進化
- 48 所以研究物種的由來是和選擇沒有關係的

30. If really a gaseous body were mixed with a viscous body, we could say that the gaseous body had been diffused in the viscous body.
31. A single examination will show no signs of chemical action within two atoms.
32. Presuppose this thin layer could be put in motion.
33. And further that the diffused molecule could pass through (its walls).
34. There is no resisting force to that motion of the thin layer.
35. A stable adaptation.
36. With regard to the initial force.
37. Change it into property of a perpetual value (Reality).
38. By aiding its adaptation, a perfectly adaptable form is given to it, in which case alone it can be reckoned to have a practical, transfigured form.
39. The process of the selective organ.
40. Intrinsically it is conformity to the general law.
41. What is called heredity is adaptation to permanency.
42. Education is no more than a temporary adaptation.
43. A new environment.
44. A stage in progress.
45. Heredity then depends on such initial motive power for perfecting adaptation.
46. Because the selective organ depends on the adapting power.
47. Pure development, as well as variation, can beget progress without the use of selection.
48. Hence the investigation of the origin of species has no connection with selection.

49 但是欲研究適者生存的由來選擇也不是必需的東西

50 內部的變化傾向

51 都是偶然的發展

52 所以混雜遺傳的血統

53 可以增加變化的總量

54 那種有効力的東西

55 因為壞的東西受了繼續的淘汰

56 至於靠適應的能力以培養變形

57 等到這種變形積聚以完成天然動作

58 是僅適合於一種境地

59 就是新奇的環境中，原動力是有耐久性的

49. Yet, in the wish to investigate the origin of the survival of the fittest, selection is not an essential thing.
50. The internal tendency to change.
51. Is all an accidental growth.
52. Hence the complexity of the strain of heredity,
53. May increase the total sum of change.
54. Such an effective article.
55. Because inferior articles receive continuous sifting (selection) by elimination of the bad.
56. With regard to dependence on power of adaptation for nourishing the change of form.
57. Wait until this species of transfigured form has accumulated into a perfectly spontaneous action.
58. Is wholly adapted to a certain environment.
59. That is, within the extraordinary environment the original force is of a nature to survive.

社 會



- 1 動乃是宇宙定律的自然的法則和傾向
- 2 文明就是一切動的表徵
- 3 世界上並沒有什麼靜的文明存在的餘地
- 4 是要嚴格的講起來不從寬講的說
- 5 都是受自然法則的支配並沒有真正的自動
- 6 現世界上所有一切精神的物質的文明都是自然定律的結果
- 7 動乃是一種能力
- 8 宇宙間本來就有一種動的能力來孕育文明
- 9 現世所有的半開化的，一切政治宗教風俗習慣一半是動的文明的結晶，一半是他的罪惡的成績
- 10 人類是一切動物中，程度比較的高的動物
- 11 不幸人類中常有少數自私自利的強盜叫人家安靜帖服來做他的奴隸
- 12 一班威權家常壓抑人家動力的表現

X.—SOCIETY



1. 'Motion' is the natural principle and tendency of the law of the universe.
2. Civilization is the sign of every motion.
3. There is no place in the world for any such thing as a static civilization.
4. Exposition should proceed on strict lines and not in any lax way.
5. All are subject to the agencies of natural principles and without any real automatic movement.
6. Whatever the present world contains of spiritual and of material culture are the fruits of natural law.
7. Motion is a form of power.
8. There is inherent in the cosmos a form of power of motion that gives birth to culture.
9. What there is in the world at present of half flowering of government, religion, customs, and habits,—a part is the brilliant results of the mobile culture, a part the evil result of other forces.
10. Mankind is within the animal world, and his standards are comparatively higher than animals.
11. Unfortunately there is constantly in humankind a minority which are selfish and self-seeking robbers and use other people to be their slaves in service.
12. Some powerful houses repress personal manifestation of activities.

- 13 能够有動的文明的新覺悟
- 14 文明的代價
- 15 禮拜六和禮拜日都不放假
- 16 現在的情形在內似貴族主義在外似軍閥主義
- 17 現在的共產主義是一種貴族
- 18 共和黨尊拜他好像神仙一樣
- 19 發達人的本能與學識使人人自己能在社會上有立腳點
- 20 考試也及格了畢業文憑也得了
- 21 民治主義的仇敵就是私心
- 22 各人本着自己的信仰
- 23 各人不用手段來，摧挫敵派的主張
- 24 論到改造社會
- 25 但是這是配在高等程度的社會內講
- 26 就是要求言論自由出版自由集會自由
- 27 想用直接手段來改造社會的
- 28 並非把社會主義的價值，也否定了
- 29 且非把研究社會主義，也作是不宜於我們了
- 30 先要把改造的社會造出來給人家看
- 31 不是巴比倫文就是亞里亞文
- 32 只要他有向上改進的可能性

13. If it is possible to have a new consciousness of an operative culture.
14. The cost of culture.
15. They give no holiday on Saturdays or Sundays.
16. The present conditions are, internally an aristocratic régime, externally a militaristic one.
17. The present communism is a species of aristocracy.
18. The Republicans revere him as though he were a genii.
19. To advance the people in ability and knowledge that all may have a foothold in communal life.
20. He passed excellently and gained the diploma.
21. Selfishness is the great enemy of democracy.
22. Each man pins his faith in his own cult.
23. Each can without using any special artifice, get into grips with the opinions of opponents.
24. To come to the discussion of the reform of society.
25. But the fact is this can only be expounded amongst a high grade of social beings.
26. That is, the demand for free speech, free publication, free meetings.
27. To think of using a direct way of action in the reform of society.
28. It is not that the worth of socialism is not decided.
29. Nor is it thought that an examination of socialism is not an obligation on us.
30. First it is necessary to create a reformed society to show people.
31. If it is not Babylonian script it is Aryan.
32. Only he should have a potential disposition for progress.

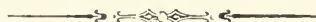
- 33 你想沒有適當的原理，也沒有科學的方法
34 改進就要歸到改造
35 法令須跟學理走的
36 這是一種合理的人生觀
37 從這人生觀定出來的教育主義才是合理的
- 38 使教員有活動的餘地
39 這兩種改革都是很積極的
40 我們研究學理的人本來是不過盡我們的責任
- 41 最重要的特異性就是機能
- 42 一種是住民有的機能就是職業和活動
- 43 都市是文明的中心
44 都市是產業底中心
45 中國一線希望全在學生
46 學生沒有持久的毅力，和團結的精神
- 47 推崇學生
48 學生會也不過幾個職員在那裏苦撐門面
- 49 不是天天鼓吹青年的大結合嗎
- 50 我們的喜歡和希望
51 男女社交公開
- 52 借女友出風頭
53 他果然純粹爲愛慕他的緣故
54 但他們要利用新名詞來作惡

33. You think there is no right law or a scientific method.
34. Given progress, reconstruction must come.
35. A legal order must follow principles.
36. This is a reasonable view of life.
37. A theory of education fixed from this view of life is reasonable.
38. Let the teachers have room for new ideas.
39. These two reforms are very constructive.
40. We who investigate principles do no more than fulfill our duty.
41. The most important characteristic in it, is functional power.
42. One functional ability which dominant people have is that of occupation and mobility.
43. The town is the centre of culture.
44. The town is the centre of industry.
45. The one hope of China lies in the students.
46. Students have neither lasting endurance nor the spirit of cohesion.
47. To truckle and cringe to the students.
48. The students association is nothing but a few representatives carrying on with effort.
49. But isn't there an urgent call on the youth daily to unite?
50. Our joy and expectation.
51. Social intercourse between men and women has become general.
52. To introduce the custom of walking with young ladies.
53. He truly does it from a pure love of him.
54. They use new terms as a means of evil.

- 55 不得不揭發他們底真相
- 56 在這樣單純的生產組織
- 57 正在不得不大飛躍的狀態
- 58 恰巧又遇着機運底成熟
- 59 勞動問題發生底第二要素
- 60 勞動運動底主義和主張
- 61 務必力避同盟罷工
- 62 就成爲階級鬭爭了
- 63 勞動者同盟罷工底勝利
- 64 依靠權力手段
- 65 着要貫徹這個熱烈的希望
- 66 這實在是一個世界的偉觀
- 67 但最近又在美國發生了一個和這個團體對抗的團體
- 68 但欲使國家發達人民必須有冒險性，不然那築路開礦等大事業無人去做
- 69 西人說社會的進步根於進取性
- 70 他們估量着相當的生活費

55. It must be that their true character will be exposed.
56. In this simple kind of organized production.
57. Just at the inevitable appearance of great success.
58. Happening in the nick of a ripe opportunity and luck.
59. The second element in the growth of the labour problem.
60. The aims of the labour movement and the opinions advocated.
61. Every effort must be used to avoid a general strike.
62. It has become a class struggle.
63. The success of the labour alliance for a general strike.
64. To rely on the device of might.
65. It is necessary to comprehend this passionate hope.
66. This indeed is the world's paramount view.
67. Nevertheless quite recently there has appeared in America a body hostile to this combination.
68. Only in the wish to advance the country the people must have the spirit of venture. Otherwise no one would go and build railways and open mines.
69. Foreigners say social progress depends on the spirit of advance.
70. They estimate the legitimate expenses of life.

商 務



- 1 銀行中的根本問題
- 2 信用能够造成現洋
- 3 於是甲就拿這張定期匯票到銀行裏去貼現換現銀
- 4 倘沒有貨物所出匯票成爲空票據銀行斷不肯冒險貼現
- 5 都有計算未來的能力
- 6 冒險是能够進步的
- 7 那麼世界上也永遠不會有新發明了
- 8 世界上要有學識有經驗就沒有危險
- 9 危險不過一種心理作用罷了
- 10 消費人慾望的變遷是天天變的
- 11 并且是短期放款
- 12 土地信用銀行
- 13 財政銀行是造鐵道一類的
- 14 我們現在能够多做一分基礎的工夫
- 15 我們眼前預備的起點，須從自身做起的人自居於領袖地位

XI.—TRADE



1. An essential problem of banking.
2. Credit is able to create ready money.
3. Thereupon Mr. Chia will present this Bill of Exchange of time limit to a Bank, and discount it for ready money.
4. Should there be no goods to cover this, the bill would be valueless, and no Bank would take the risk of advancing ready money.
5. All is an ability to compute the future.
6. Risk can advance things.
7. In that case the world would never be able to have new inventions.
8. Had men knowledge and experience there would be no risks.
9. Risk is only a kind of mental action.
10. Consumers' expectation of change alters daily.
11. Moreover the loans are for short periods.
12. Land credit Bank.
13. Financial Banks undertake the building of railways and such like.
14. Could we at present but take a larger share in foundation building.
15. The initial point of preparation at the moment must come from each of us becoming a leader, each of us standing in the position of leader.

- 16 所以專制的氣習，偶像的迷信，終不能免
- 17 我們做新文化運動的事業一年多了
- 18 富有神經病反對新潮，不遺餘力
- 19 這種奴隸式的專制式的學校和監獄一般
- 20 覺悟是文化運動的利器
- 21 支配和受支配這兩個意義解釋不同
- 22 所以我們要打破現金主義
- 23 就是解放這個包圍
- 24 可見現金主義底魔力
- 25 至於這種組織，和資本主義的實業制度的比較
- 26 他也是學徒出身的工人
- 27 所以他可以獨立門戶
- 28 英國銀行家總代表愛狄思氏前曾赴紐約會議中華新銀團事
- 29 因交易所問題，發生投機問題
- 30 從經濟學上研究投機的性質
- 31 交易所不過是一部份有限制的投機機關

16. Therefore it is impossible to escape an autocratic atmosphere and superstitious idolatry.
17. We have been engaged with the programme of the new culture for a year and more.
18. Full of fanaticism, wholly opposing the new thought.
19. This sort of slavish and autocratic school is just a prison.
20. Consciousness is a weapon for the propagation of culture.
21. The phrase 'to manage' and 'be managed' are to be explained differently.
22. Therefore we must break up the system of payment by cash.
23. That is, free ourselves from these shackles.
24. We may gather the fascinating power of ready moneyism.
25. With regard to a comparison between such an organization and a capitalistic industrial régime.
26. He also went through this apprenticeship.
27. Hence he was able to set up for himself.
28. (Sir Charles) Addis, the chief representative of British bankers, had been to the New York Conference to discuss the affairs of the Chinese New Consortium.
29. The question of the Exchanges gave rise to the question of speculation.
30. From an economical investigation of the nature of speculation.
31. The Exchanges are only a kind of organs of limited speculation.

- 32 今日買進的物品證券未來的至期供少求多價格必漲至期供多求少價格下落
- 33 對手賣出者無力交付他以前賣出的數量
- 34 交不足再用貨物等向銀行家抵押
- 35 反面話的到期價格落則不須收受此類商品情願用現款抵銷市價的差數
- 36 常人見現在中國的賣空買空就以投機為賭博
- 37 人都說投機近於賭博
- 38 故意使市場價格成為彈性，容易伸縮
- 39 隨商品供求的多少而定價格
- 40 生產者只知眼前的供求積量
- 41 專做金銀比價俗稱做先令生意
- 42 人都以銀行為投機事業
- 43 正頭商兼做金銀比價的投機
- 44 在統計上上海最大失敗莫如橡皮股票
- 45 於是消極研究，更覺沒有興味

32. The price of the scrip, and merchandise purchased now, will advance if the demand is much and the supply little, before the day of maturity; and vice versa.
33. When the seller is unable to deliver the quantity of goods sold.
34. When delivery is not sufficient more goods must be used for bank mortgage.
35. On the contrary if the price has fallen when the time matures there will be no need to take delivery of goods but the party, therefore, would be willing to pay cash for the difference in the market price.
36. The ordinary man looks upon Chinese speculation in jobbing as gambling.
37. All men say that speculation is akin to gambling.
38. Intentionally the market price is made elastic so that it may be easy to advance or lower it.
39. The price follows and is fixed by the supply and demand of merchandise.
40. The producer only knows the momentary stocks of supply and demand.
41. The particular business of comparative money exchange is known as the "Shilling" business, in ordinary parlance.
42. Every one looks on banking as a speculative business.
43. Piece goods merchants also deal in the speculative business of gold and silver.
44. In the general calculation Shanghai losses have been greatest in rubber shares.
45. Hence from a negative examination a lack of flavour is felt more than ever.

- 46 現在未有絕對可靠的普通保存純種法
- 47 必能間接直接，造成許多新改良的途徑
- 48 一個是提倡工人教育，一個是實地講演
- 49 就消極方面說
- 50 一定不會有相當的覺悟
- 51 覺得這是一種慣例
- 52 使資本家有利用的機會
- 53 去受新時代的勞工教育了
- 54 爲了八小時制度的建設，不知道犧牲了多少金錢和精力才
得成功
- 55 勞工自身的關係
- 56 平民夜學校
- 57 時間上的難點
- 58 自然更沒有求知的慾望可說了
- 59 他們的人生觀
- 60 實地講演
- 61 他的原因却很複雜
- 62 理論和實習兩方面都很完備
- 63 不過希望中國商人要早些覺悟
- 64 商業機關就是一個富有活動能力的東西
- 65 組織的原理組織商店的方法，從簡單上講
- 66 并且適合將來的需要
- 67 靈活的程度與機械是一樣

46. As yet there has been no absolutely reliable and universal method of preserving a pure race.
47. It must be possible to create both directly and indirectly many new avenues of reform.
48. One is the advocacy of labour training, one is practical exposition.
49. To speak on it from the negative view.
50. It is certain there can be no congruous realization.
51. I am aware this is a kind of common law.
52. Giving the capitalists a useful opportunity.
53. Receiving the industrial training of the new age.
54. After untold sacrifice of much money and energy has the eight hours a day been brought about.
55. It is a personal concern of the worker.
56. Night schools of the people.
57. A difficult point of the times.
58. Naturally it may be said there is no expectation of a search for knowledge.
59. Their view of life.
60. A practical lecture.
61. His reasons are very complicated.
62. Theory and practice both are perfect.
63. Yet it is to be hoped the Chinese merchant will soon wake up.
64. The organ of trades is a matter rich in active energy.
65. To expound generally the method of organizing business and the principles of organization.
66. Moreover it should be consonant with future demands.
67. The spiritual standard is similar to the mechanical.

- 68 緊要思想的成就和分配都集中於組織家的腦海并且實行他的主義
- 69 造成命令和執行的才能
- 70 却也是組織成就中的一個最重要的原素
- 71 這種助手,就是職員
- 72 分工上主要統系的基本,就是選擇特別技能的職員
- 73 那種未組織體發達上常常表示一種低能程度
- 74 保險政策
- 75 我們討論到了大家公認這個問題應該從速解決
- 76 天天絞腦汁;耗心血去討論或研究那勞工的自身
- 77 不是被少數人支配
- 78 看見新文化的傳播,好像是蓬蓬勃勃
- 79 對於你自己的前途
- 80 因為這個對於他們的商業上有惡影響
- 81 就實際上說起來
- 82 伶俐的女夥,對於自己服飾特別留意
- 83 如果能使人腦中生好印象
- 84 社會上敗類的份子中

68. The organization of important ideas and their arrangement, lies all centred in the brain of the organizer and in the execution of his thoughts.
69. Ability to create laws and administer them.
70. Is also a most weighty factor in successful organization.
71. Such a helper is the officer.
72. The foundation of the important system of a division of labour, consists in the choice of specially skilled officers.
73. In the development of such an unorganized body inferior ability often shows itself.
74. Insurance policy.
75. We have come to a point in our discussion, where you all acknowledge that this subject should be settled speedily.
76. An expenditure of brain and sweat of blood in daily discussing and investigating the person of the worker.
77. It is not that it should be directed by the minority.
78. The dissemination of the new culture looks as though it were richly luxuriant.
79. With regard to your own future.
80. Because this attitude towards their business has a vicious influence.
81. To speak of it practically.
82. A clever female associate pays special attention to her personal appearance.
83. If it is possible to create good impressions on the brains of people.
84. Members of the outcasts of society.

- 85 是中外底人公認的
- 86 少有人向當局有請求改良底表示
- 87 試問改良的成績在那裏
- 88 公開後必有種種反響和討論
- 89 把反響和討論的結果作工具
- 90 會議雖然強似獨裁
- 91 營業費用雖有各項的分配的統計
- 92 在年報上這種表式，多是沒有的
- 93 缺少一樣，就會發生障礙
- 94 交通事業，本來是特別會計
- 95 就是把運輸的手續公開
- 96 如果路員選用和升調都能相當
- 97 認定公開二字，是改良貨運底前提
- 98 鐵路自身要有負責的宣布機關
- 99 最好是擴充和改組，現在所有底公報
- 100 人格上覺悟
- 101 待遇上覺悟
- 102 教育上覺悟

85. This is acknowledged by Chinese and foreigners.
86. Few are the people that manifest a desire for reform of conditions.
87. Let me ask where are the fruits of reform.
88. After it is before the public there is sure to be every kind of objection and debate.
89. Let the results of the response and discussions form an instrument.
90. Although a conference is better than a decision by a single individual.
91. Though there are separate statistics for every department of the business expenditure,
92. Many such statements do not appear in the annual report.
93. A lack in any one respect leads to difficulties.
94. Communications are primarily matters of special accounts.
95. That is to make public the process of transportation.
96. If there is selection and promotion of the road officials, all would be well.
97. Naturally, the recognition of the two words 'public report' implies that the reform of goods transportation becomes a leading question.
98. The Railway itself must have a responsible organ of publicity.
99. The best way is to extend and reorganize the public report which they have now.
100. A conscious sense of personality.
101. A conscious sense of conduct.
102. A conscious sense of training.

- 103 團體上覺悟
- 104 中華職業學校的附屬工場
- 105 到那邊參觀並且調查一回
- 106 那是他們的好現象
- 107 舉行俱樂部一次
- 108 養成節省的習慣
- 109 此制是商界中最簡單的組織法
- 110 就營業的性質而論合資會社可分特別與普通兩種
- 111 原料和製造品
- 112 範圍較小的工廠
- 113 美國式飛粉乾燥法和德國式真空乾燥法
- 114 這種手續，我稱他叫做學生意的條件，
- 115 可見也並不是絕對的沒有益處
- 116 然而照在下研究的結果
- 117 服務社會的地方
- 118 商人要得到社會上的信用
- 119 商人自己尊重商人的人格
- 120 自己不信用商人的特徵
- 121 足以阻礙店裏營業的發達
- 122 洋錢就賤了洋釐就低了

103. A conscious sense of solidarity.
104. Chinese attached to the works of the professional business college.
105. To go there once to observe and investigate.
106. That is a good symptom of theirs.
107. To introduce clubs once.
108. To nourish the habit of economy.
109. This system is the simplest method of organization in the commercial world.
110. As to the nature of the business, the owners association may be divided into the two parts of special and general.
111. The raw material and the finished article.
112. Works of a comparatively smaller range.
113. The American method of drying eggs, and the German method of drying in vacuo.
114. I hold that this method is an article in learning business.
115. It is also clear that it is not absolutely useless.
116. Yet from results of my investigation.
117. The place in social service.
118. The merchant must get the confidence of the community.
119. The merchant himself must respect his own character of trader.
120. He himself has no faith in the merchant's temperament.
121. This is enough to stop the development of the business of his shop.
122. When dollars are cheap the *yung li* on the dollar will be low.

- 123 倘如天津的洋釐高上海的洋釐低
- 124 天津是不用規元而用行化的
- 125 工廠中雖有各種工資制
- 126 倘使工人不依了規定時間去工作
- 127 非但對於社會上失了信用
- 128 資本和勞動是生產的二要素
- 129 那末資本家到底怎麼會來支配勞動家呢
- 130 英磅等於美金四元八角六分六釐這叫平準
- 131 除了匯兌上之變動以外還有金與銀的變動
- 132 美金的需求大了於是就漲
- 133 那麼平準的數目不能維持了
- 134 中國的正頭商，很恐慌都要破產了
- 135 所以這兩種投機人的目的，互相衝突了
- 136 應該要隨着這種潮流順這種趨勢
- 137 優勝劣敗是天演的公例
- 138 不能逃脫這個圍籠
- 139 他交際的手段得當與否
- 140 直接與營業前途有關係

123. Should the Tientsin *yang li* be high and the Shanghai low,
124. Tientsin will not use the Kuei Yuan but will use the Hang Hua.
125. Though there are various ways of paying wages in the factory.
126. If the workmen do not work according to the fixed time.
127. Not only will faith be lost towards the community.
128. Capital and labour are the two factors of production.
129. How thus can the capitalists really come and oversee the workmen.
130. The English pound being equal to American gold dollar 4.866, this is termed par exchange.
131. Apart from the fluctuations of exchange, there are further, the fluctuation between gold and silver.
132. When the demand for the gold dollar is great the price advances.
133. In that case it is not possible to maintain the par figure.
134. The Chinese Piece Goods dealers are most anxious lest the whole concern tumble to pieces.
135. Therefore the aims of these two speculative parties mutually clash.
136. We ought to follow such a tide of opinion and move with such tendencies.
137. Success and failure are general laws of evolution.
138. It is impossible to escape the control.
139. Whether his business intercourse is right or no.
40. It directly concerns the future of trade.

141 日本人在中國辦了一個取引所就是交易所

142 叫做物品證券交易所

143 交易所是一個大賭場

144 交易的人都是大賭客

145 所謂定期賣買，就是買空賣空

146 一年之間難得有此成績

147 各部有各部的經紀人

148 但也可以兼做公債部的經紀人

149 交易所內是以十包爲單位的

150 不過我們要曉得，這是賣空

151 我們叫做拋空

152 要他拿出保證金來

153 那個公司裏出品外間向無冒牌

141. The Japanese have established a stock-exchange in China, which is nothing but an Exchange.
142. It is called the Exchange for the barter of goods and scrip.
143. Exchanges are great gambling places.
144. Brokers are great gamblers.
145. That broking which is called fixed time, is jobbing.
146. It is difficult to get these results within a year.
147. Each department has its own broker.
148. But he may also carry the brokership of the public debt department.
149. The Exchange looks on ten bales as the unit.
150. It is only needful to remember that the sale is a sell-short one.
151. The broker who sells but has no goods we call a 'P'ao Kung.'
152. He must advance money security.
153. The chop of the goods made by that firm has not been imitated hitherto by others.

NOTES

ECONOMICS

31. *Ch'ü* may be regarded as an auxiliary, indicative of completion: or an adverb, equal to *up* in such words as *take up*.
38. *Yin wei . . . yuan ku*. Idiomatic, not tautological: *for . . . the reason*.
46. *Hsien chin*. Does not imply actual bullion, but ready money.

EDUCATION

17. *Hsin li*. The technical term for *mind*. Here used in a general sense.
52. *Cheng k'o*. Note the fluid use of *k'o*. Here corresponds to *carpet bagger*.
63. *Kuan ch'a* is the outward view. *Kuan nien* is the mental view.

HISTORY

9. *Shih yung ti*. Useful, practical *things*: not actual *facts*.

LABOUR

50. The first *hiao* marks the perfect tense: the last euphonic.
61. Shows the new way of using old words.

104. Fa chien or fa hsien.
152. *Lao kung* is the workman. *Lao tung* (143) is labour.
154. *Yü wang* is desire: *Hsi wang* is hope.
163. *Ching shen* is an old term, but one revived and widely used.
291. *Sheng chi* (old) refers to the means of subsistence: *sheng huo* is life generally.
217. *Yung lai* indicates the passive voice.
229. *Meng ya* a verb. *Chien yu*. *Chien* an adverb *yu* a verb.

PHILOSOPHY

21. The *t'a* is ambiguous.
27. *Yün yung* is a difficult phrase. To apply, persist, continue. Tr: *contingent*.
122. *Tzu shen* = itself.
139. *Ping*, an adverb, emphatic.
149. *Ch'ieh yü*. *Ch'ieh* a verb, *yü* a preposition.

POLITICS

11. Not opened at half past two, but for two and half hours. So determined by *chien* and *ti*.
31. *Chien* 間 and *shang* 上 two new words frequently used in the new vocabulary.
15. *Hun Ch'un* = Vladivostock.
50. *Jen wu*, an old term but in combination with *t'e pieh* becomes new.

RELIGION

6. *Yü ming*. The *dead* and the *living*.
 7. *I ch'i* is *apparatus*. *Chi ch'i* is *machinery*.
 11. *Huo sai*. A stopper.
 149. A sentence expressive of a new idea.

TRADE

4. *Tieh hsien*. To discount bills for ready money.
 33. *Tui shou*. The other party.
 51. *Kuan lich*,—*Custom*, which is the origin of *common law*.
 25. *Shih yeh* (實業) *Industries*. *Shih yeh* (事業) Any business concern.
 74. *Policy* in this sentence does not so much imply the actual document, as the scheme and terms of Insurance.
 122. *Yang li*. The exchange between the dollar and the tael.
 141. That is to say *Chü i so* is the Japanese term for the *Chiao i so*.
 105. 107. *I hui* (一回) implies some amount of time. *I ts'u* (一次) is a simple indication of once.

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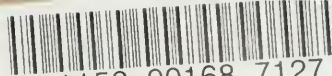
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